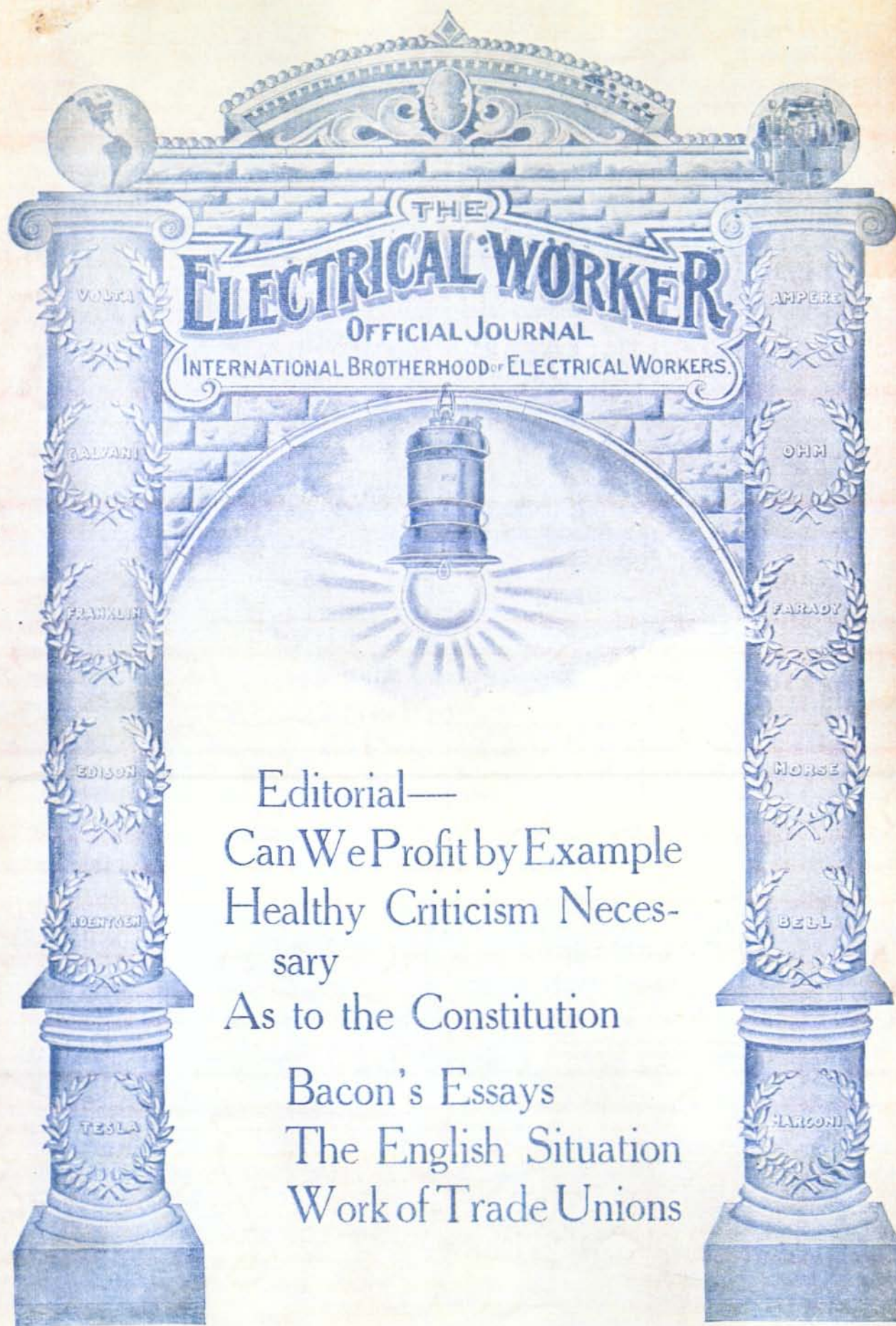


MARCH, 1906



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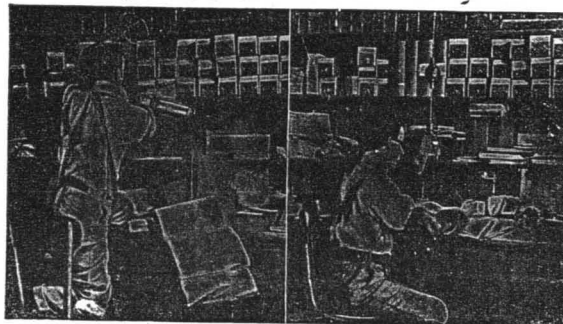
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Send us your name and address, together with the name and address of prosperous firms or offices that you know where they have incandescent lamps suspended by flexible cord, or better yet, send \$1.25 for a sample of the adjuster, with which we will send full directions for getting orders, and our liberal offer to all electrical workers.



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THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

I

HEADLIGHT

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OVERALLS

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MONTGOMERY ALA.

GEO. P. HAARDT & BRO.
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MONTGOMERY ALA.

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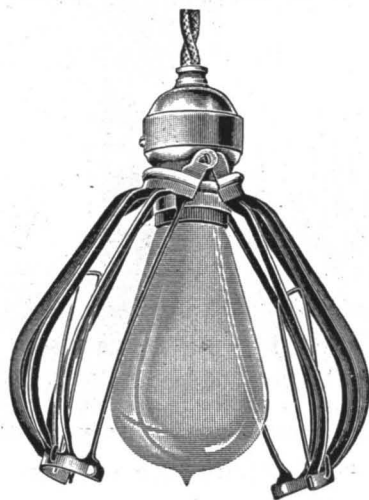
National Carbon Co.

Cleveland, Ohio

Outwear All OthersLow in ResistanceNon-Cutting

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The Incandescent Lord Protector



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Resilient Spring Wire Supports Lamp
Centrally—Prevents Striking.

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Metal formed edgewise, radially
with lamps

Premits free light distribu-
tion—

Protects whole lamp including
tip

Is simple, strong, durable—
alves pressed from single sheet
o steel

Can't Break

Closed
Two Parts with Hinged
Joint Grip Socket
Tightly.

Benjamin Electric Manufacturing Co.

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

SAN FRANCISCO

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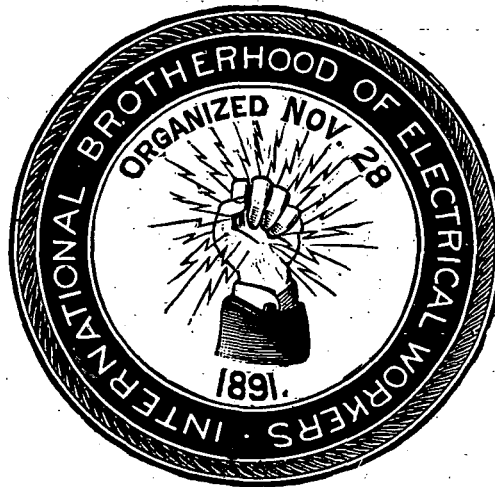
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MAR 1956

THE ELECTRICAL



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of the

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

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Edited by PETER W. COLLINS, Grand Secretary

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Washington, D. C.

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BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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Report of Grand President.

The meeting of the Grand Vice-Presidents having adjourned on Feb. 4, I left there that day to attend to important business in New York City. On the 6th, upon my arrival there, I was joined by Brother J. E. O'Conner, Chairman of the E. B. We attended to the business on the afternoon of the 6th and on the 7th. On the 8th I had a meeting with the representatives of the New Telephone Company now endeavoring to get a franchise in New York City, one in Jersey City and one in Newark, N. J., in the interest of Locals No. 15, 20, 87 and 368, which was very successful.

I arrived at the general office on the morning of the 9th. I arrived in New York City on the morning of the 14th, met Brother O'Conner there and attended to some very important business.

Returned to the office on the 15th.

I left Washington for Pittsburg on the 22d to confer with the officials of the P. & A. Tel. Company and the New Light Company, that was granted a franchise recently in that city. The meeting held did not result in any definite conclusions being arrived at, but I expect to see the New Light Company doing business with us when construction work is started in the late spring. The 23d and 24th was taken up with those meetings. On the 25th I went to Wheeling, W. Va., and conferred with the brothers of Local No. 142 relative to the trouble with the National Telephone Company. We went over the matter carefully and plans were agreed upon as to how to proceed in defence of our rights.

I left Wheeling that afternoon for New York City, where I requested committees from Local No. 15 of Jersey City and Local No. 20 to meet me on the morning of the 26th to call on the officials in charge of the electrical construction work for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and endeavor to have union men employed on the new work that is soon to be started on the New York division of that corporation. Brother Thomas Irons represented Local No. 15, and Brother Thomas McCoy Local No. 20. We were

kept hustling all day trying to locate the proper official. We finally located him and after a wait of about two hours and one half, we succeeded. The meeting was not satisfactory, as the best we could get was a promise that they would pay the standard wages and employ nothing but the best of mechanics. Of course if that was followed it would be a union job from the start. However, we may be successful later on. Our day was not lost by any means, as we succeeded in meeting the President of the New Telephone Company and making arrangements whereby a meeting will be held shortly to draw and sign an agreement with that company to cover New York City, Jersey City and Newark, N. J. The joint committee of the Locals interested is now working on it. Should everything go right the conditions of our outside men in and around New York City will improve shortly.

I attended a meeting of L. U. No. 3 Executive Board that evening.

I arrived in Schenectady, N. Y., on the 27th, where I conferred with some of the District Council officers in regards to the movement started in that city by an organization called the Industrial Workers of the World, that is endeavoring to get out Locals to give up the Brotherhood and become affiliated therewith. I was much pleased at the reports made to me in regard to the progress our Locals in that city are making. The Industrial Workers of the World have succeeded in getting about one dozen of our members to desert us, but in their place we have succeeded in getting about 200 new ones, not counting over 150 ladies that have organized the Ladies' Electrical Workers' Union No. 1 of Schenectady, N. Y., and who became an auxiliary union to Local No. 247 through the District Council.

I had the pleasure of addressing a meeting of the ladies that evening, which was largely attended. Under the watchful eyes of the Council there is no doubt as to the success of the new union.

I left Schenectady that evening for Cleveland, Ohio, where I conferred with Grand Treasurer Sullivan, Brother McIn-

tyre and Brother Moore on my arrival there on the 28th on important matters. Left Cleveland for Cincinnati on the evening of the 28th.

Means Committee (General Electric Company, New York City).

Edward A. Moffett, Secretary (Editor Bricklayer and Mason, Indianapolis).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Investigation of Municipal Ownership.

The question of municipal ownership and operation of public utilities is at present receiving the serious thought and study of all thinking citizens of our country, many of whom have arrived at conclusions for or against without delving into the question deep enough to ascertain true facts.

The advocates of Municipal Ownership and Operation cannot see anything but general success and benefit by its adoption by all city governments, and point with pride to the results obtained thereby in several cities in this country and Europe.

On the other hand, the opponents of the question maintain that the service is not near so good to the general public under municipal ownership and operation than it is under private control and management, and further, that should the municipalities take possession of the public utilities and endeavor to operate them under municipal management, the politicians would make political bonanzas out of them to the detriment of the people.

There is still another class who are advocating municipal ownership of public utilities, but desire that they be operated under private management, on a yearly rental basis, believing that the public would receive the best service in that way.

At the suggestion of a well known labor leader the National Civic Federation took up the question with the intent of making a thorough investigation of the question in the United States and Europe, and reporting the result thereof to the public at large.

With this end in view a meeting of one hundred prominent men throughout the country was called, and the question submitted to them for to adopt some plan whereby a campaign of investigation could be started.

The committee of one hundred decided to organize as a commission on public ownership and operation and selected the following officers, executive committee and committee on investigation:

Melville E. Ingalls, Chairman (Chairman Board of Directors, Big Four Railroad, Cincinnati).

John Mitchell, First Vice-Chairman (President United Mine Workers of America, Indianapolis).

John G. Agea, Second Vice-Chairman (President Reform Club, New York City).

Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer (Ex-Secretary of the Interior, New York City).

William J. Clark, Chairman Ways and

The Officers, ex-officio, and Alexander H. Revell (President Chicago Civic Federation), Chicago, Ill.

E. E. Clark (Grand Chief Brotherhood of Railway Conductors), Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Isaac N. Seligman (Banker), New York City.

George Harvey (Editor North American Review), New York City.

Edward Rosewater (Editor Bee), Omaha, Neb.

Samuel Insull (President Edison Company), Chicago, Ill.

John Bancroft Devins (Editor New York Observer), New York City.

Frederick N. Judson (Attorney at Law), St. Louis, Mo.

Carroll D. Wright (President Clark College), Worcester, Mass.

Hamilton Holt (Editor The Independent), New York City.

Walter MacArthur (Editor Coast Seamen's Journal), San Francisco, Cal.

D. L. Cease (Editor Railroad Trainmen's Journal), Cleveland, Ohio.

Franklin MacVeagh (Merchant), Chicago, Ill.

Prof. Henry W. Farnham (Yale University), New Haven, Conn.

V. Everit Macy (Capitalist), New York City.

George H. Harries (Vice-President Washington Railway and Electric Company), Washington, D. C.

Louis D. Brandeis (Attorney at Law), Boston, Mass.

Marcus M. Marks (Manufacturer), New York City.

James O'Connell (President International Association of Machinists), Washington, D. C.

Lawrence F. Abbott (Editor The Outlook), New York City.

Alexander C. Humphreys (President Stevens Institute), Hoboken, N. J.

Prof. J. W. Jenks (Cornell University), Ithaca, N. Y.

John F. Tobin (President Boot and Shoe Workers' Union), Boston, Mass.

Frank A. Vanderlip (Vice-President National City Bank), New York City.

COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATION.

Melville E. Ingalls, Chairman (Big Four Railroad), Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. Albert Shaw, Vice-Chairman (Editor Review of Reviews), New York City.

Edward A. Moffett, Secretary (Editor Bricklayer and Mason), Indianapolis, Ind.

Talcott Williams (Editorial Writer, the Press), Philadelphia, Pa.

W. D. Mahon (President Association Street Railway Employees), Detroit, Mich.

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Prof. Frank J. Goodnow (Columbia University), New York City.

Walton Clark (Third Vice-President The United Gas Improvement Company), Philadelphia, Pa.

Edward W. Bemis (Superintendent Water Works), Cleveland, Ohio.

Prof. John H. Gray (Northwestern University), Evanston, Ill.

Walter L. Fisher (Secretary Municipal Voters' League), Chicago, Ill.

Timothy Healy (President International Brotherhood Stationary Firemen), New York City.

William J. Clark (General Manager Foreign Department, General Electric Company), New York City.

H. B. F. MacFarland (President Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia), Washington, D. C.

Daniel J. Keefe (President International Longshoremen's Association), Detroit, Mich.

Prof. Frank Parsons (President National Public Ownership League), Boston, Mass.

Prof. John R. Commons (Wisconsin University), Madison, Wis.

J. W. Sullivan (Editor Clothing Trades' Bulletin), New York City.

Prof. Leo. S. Rowe (University of Pennsylvania), Philadelphia, Pa.

F. J. McNulty (President International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers), Washington, D. C.

Albert E. Winchester (General Superintendent City of South Norwalk Electric Works), South Norwalk, Conn.

Charles L. Edgar (President The Edison Electric and Illuminating Company), Boston, Mass.

Milo R. Maltbie, New York City.

The committee on investigation has procured the necessary experts to assist them and have started the investigation in this country, which will last until the middle of May, when they will go to Europe and visit several cities in England, Ireland and Scotland where there is public owned and operated street railways, electric and gas lighting plants and water works.

The investigation will take about one month in Europe.

The report of the commission will be welcomed by all who are interested in the question, as it will be based solely on conditions existing as found by the committee during the investigation.

As the committee consists of men in favor of municipal ownership and operation, men opposed to it, and men from Missouri, we can expect to get an interesting report of facts, which will be of benefit to us all.

The writer would appreciate any suggestions and information that any brother may care to send him bearing on that question.

Such letters will not be published in the Worker, and should be addressed to me at Springfield, Ill.

The Purpose of District Councils.

The fundamental principle of the District Council plan is to better organize the electrical workers. Many Local Unions scarcely become affiliated with their Council than they begin to agitate strike, fearing that some other Local will get in ahead of them. They seem desirous of testing the strength of the Council, not caring seemingly what the result may be or what position it might place the Council in.

The aim of the District Councils is to minimize strikes through good organization (perfect if possible).

One can readily see the logical reasoning in the above aim.

Serious strikes in our trade would be unknown if we but controlled the mechanics working at it for a livelihood, aye, if we controlled 80 per cent of them strikes would be a thing of the past.

When we have an opportunity to get control of the required number we should grasp it, instead of agitating strikes before we are prepared for them.

Every District Council should avoid difficulties for the next two years at least, so as to give our new plan a fair trial. In that time I am in hopes that each District will have been covered thoroughly by an organizer, and our membership at least doubled. Then we will be in a position to better our conditions without serious difficulty. I am afraid that a great number of our members are of the opinion that the District plan was created solely for militant purposes and will welcome the opportunity to test their power. If such is the case and we are plunged into various difficulties, the plan will soon have to be changed, as it will prove a failure.

Organize, Organize, Organize should be the motto of all Locals for the next two years, and no District Council should sanction a difficulty for any Local Union that can be honorably avoided. Section 1 of Article 16 reads as follows:

Section 1. When any difficulty arises between the members of any L. U. and their employers, the members shall lay the matter before their L. U., and if approved by the L. U., the R. S. shall immediately notify the President of the D. C. by telegram or registered letter, of the exact nature of the difficulty. The P. D. C. must acknowledge the receipt of notice of trouble within twenty-four hours after receiving same, and shall immediately proceed to the scene of trouble. In the meantime, the President of L. U. must appoint an arbitration committee to wait upon the employers and endeavor to settle the difficulty. Said committee to report at the next stated meeting, and the L. U. shall then take such course as is prescribed in the Constitution.

This law should not be construed to mean that a Local Union has the right to make demands upon employers; and then notify the President of the D. C. by telegram or registered letter as to detail and

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expect him to come to the scene immediately. The law in question was intended to cover unavoidable difficulties that might arise; such as a lockout, a reduction in wages, discrimination, etc., etc., in the interim between meetings of the D. C.

By referring to Section 3 of Article 4, to wit:

Section 3. Each L. U. shall have power to form its own by-laws, such by-laws shall in no way conflict with this Constitution, and shall be submitted to the G. P. for approval after approval of the D. C. and G. V. P. of the District, likewise all agreements, amendments or trade rules.

You will see that all Local by-laws, agreements, amendments or trade rules must first be approved by the District Council; second, by the G. V. P.; third, by the G. P. This law makes it quite clear that before a Local Union can present a new agreement to employers or an amendment to an existing agreement or to one about to be renewed, or any change in trade rules, it is necessary to get the approval of the District Council, G. V. P. and G. P. The usual custom in the past was to make the demands on the employers and notify the general office when a strike or lockout occurred.

The Grand Vice-Presidents will pay no attention to difficulties unless the Constitution has been followed, and the Grand President will take no notice of any difficulty unless it comes through the office of the G. V. P. There is a right and a wrong way to do everything. If we know the right way we should not hesitate to adopt it. Our Constitution tells us the right way to proceed to get the support of our District Council and International officers.

There is no excuse for a Local Union violating our laws in this respect, so I trust and hope that we will experience no troubles in this respect in the future.

The Hold-Up Men.

I am in receipt of several letters from brothers asking me to do something to protect them from being held up continually by men claiming to be members of our Brotherhood in good standing for assistance, usually financial. The men complained of as a rule are suspended members who virtually live off the generosity of our members. They find that they can pan-handle union men so easy that they do not pay their dues, even with the other people's money which they get, let alone their own. Of course they very seldom have any of their own, for the reason that they are opposed to working, when they can get along without it, and very rarely ever hold a job down more than one or two weeks. That is governed by how many pay days there is in a month. If the pay day comes once a week, one week is their limit; if every two weeks, they may last that long, providing there is a chance to beat their board bill. Should

they go to work for an employer that makes it a rule not to pay a man off before the regular pay day should he quit in the interim they get busy and try to strike the job.

How can a man of that caliber succeed in deceiving the members some may wonder. That is as easy as rolling off a log. They belonged to the Brotherhood in the past, so are familiar with our workings. They usually start off to tell of the conditions that existed in — before he organized Local No. — and how through his efforts the wages were increased, the working hours per day decreased, and how the Local went to the bad when he was forced to leave that city, on account of the black list.

He makes it a point to keep posted as to who the officers of Local No. — was according to the directory as it appeared in the Worker. He relates how he sent his dues to the financial secretary, along with his due card to have it stamped, with a request that his traveling card be sent to him at once, but never received it or got any reply whatsoever and how he wrote a dozen letters since with the same result. He condemns the secretary as a grafter of the meanest kind, and lays great stress on the fact that when he sent the money it was all he had in the world, but he would rather go hungry than allow his card to run out.

Then he produces that which he prizes more dearly than any other earthly possession, the first card he received after initiation (usually the only one he ever had). He would not lose it for anything. (He can't be blamed for holding on to his meal ticket.)

The rest is easy. He names the amount, which is two dollars, as a general thing, but he will compromise with you should you refuse to give that amount or can prove you have not got it. Oh, yes, he will take half, and if you are firm he may take one-quarter of that amount, but it is bad policy to offer him less than half, because if you do, and he takes it, you are in for a good roast. While he is spending your money with his friends you are branded as a cheap skate and condemned in every way possible. That is only one of the many schemes he uses to get the money.

The writer was stopping at a certain hotel in a certain city very recently, when he was called to the telephone and was asked how long he would be there that afternoon. I asked who it was talking and was informed —, and he was very anxious to see me.

The name not being familiar, I asked the nature of his business, and was told, "I am an electrical worker and want to see you."

I told him to come down at once and I could see him. He came and introduced himself, and informed me that he wanted me to do him a little favor. I asked him what it was and was informed he wanted

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some change. I told him I had made so many Kathleen Mavouren loans of late that I was rather short myself, but asked how much he wanted. "Oh, just enough to help me out for a day or two," he replied.

I then asked him for his card, and was told he had left it at the hotel.

He was informed to bring his card down any time after 4 o'clock and if it was all right, I would help him. He has not returned with his card as yet. Do you know why he did not return? Simply because he had no more card than a rabbit.

Worthy brothers are deserving of assistance, but you should not assist any one unless he has the goods to show, that is a good paid up card, and is able to stand the proper tests. Under no consideration ought you give money to a member who desires it to purchase intoxicating drinks for himself and friends it hardly looks right to see a man making a good fellow out of himself in a barroom with your money. How can such practices be stopped, is the question which indeed is a hard one to solve. If the following rule was followed, it might help to that end:

Never assist any one who appeals to you on the strength of our obligation unless he is in good standing, and can prove that, by his cards and the ordinary tests.

Do not let a silver tongue cause you to vary from that rule.

If you follow that rule you will be living up to your obligation strictly and will be of great assistance to our Brotherhood at large in forcing the men at which this article is aimed, to earn an honest living at our trade, if they are capable to do so, or compel them to seek new fields, where the grass is longer.

Letter from the Second G. V. P.

The first part of February found all the G. V. P.'s in Springfield, Ill., where more than a week was spent in defining lines for the formation of District Councils. Just a word on District Councils. Brothers, when sending delegates to District Councils give them some lines on which to work. Do not tell him to go there and do his best. His best may be very good, but it may not be as bright from one standpoint as another and no body of men ever saw the same thing from the same angle of vision at the same time, and the man who does his level best for the good of his entire district may, from the other fellow's point of view, have not looked after the interests of his own Local Union. When you are sending delegates to the D. C. meeting give him a copy of your Local bylaws to be filed at D. C. headquarters, also the jurisdiction claimed by your Local, both the territory covered and class or classes of work claimed; also give him a copy of any laws you may wish incorporated in your D. C. by-laws. In this way he will find himself equipped to carry out the will or wishes of the men who

sent him to represent them. Some, I know, are impatient at the delay in getting the District Council system into working shape, but everything of moment takes some time to accomplish, and will say that in a short time, as far as my District is concerned, all the District Councils will be formed, and once formed it is due in great measure to the wishes and capabilities of the Locals composing the councils as to how soon its influence on the territory covered is made manifest. Another thing I wish to impress on the minds of Local Union members is, the fact that they can expect delay in having their bylaws become operative as long as they persist in sending them first to the general office for signature of G. P. In that case they are sent from the general office to myself, and if a District Council exists in their district, from me to District Council, and then back over the same route. This all takes up a great deal of time; a delay that could be avoided if the members would study their constitution and follow it out in reference to this matter. It is not my intention to keep on harping on the constitution, but if members would insist on getting their copies and make themselves familiar with the laws contained therein a great deal of unnecessary trouble and delay would be avoided.

Was in Keokuk, Iowa, the fore part of February. The town at present is very well organized, only one man at the craft who does not carry a card. A great deal of work is contemplated there in the near future, as the companies there intend to cut in the underground and rebuild in the outskirts. From there I went to Peoria, Ill., where the members of both Locals, inside and out, were desirous of amalgamating their forces. This they have now done, and both parties thereto expect better results from one stronger body than was formerly to be had from the two as they existed.

Went to Quincy, Ill., intending to hold some open meetings to organize, but was called to Chicago by G. P. Local No. 134 is still out at the Chicago Edison, and are not accepting traveling cards, and ask wiremen who contemplate going there to change their minds. From there I came to New Orleans. The conditions here are not all that could be asked, but are getting better. Inside work is slow, but the outlook is good, as a number of big buildings are now under construction and organization becoming more general. Local No. 4 is in good condition; some very good closed shops, and No. 130 has one more strictly union job to her credit since yesterday, as the Amusement Co. have signed with all the trades here through their central body.

This, brothers, is not to be construed as a report, since the new constitution calls for the G. V. P.'s to report to the Grand President and not in the Worker as heretofore.

J. P. NOONAN, G. V. P., 2nd District.



EDITORIAL

PETER W. COLLINS

CAN WE PROFIT
BY EXAMPLE?

Has the result of the late election in Great Britain been of service in determining the future position of American Trade Unionists in politics?

Without question the late elections there forcibly demonstrates the power and influence organized labor can exert in carrying to a successful termination vital issues when in concentrated effort, with candidates of character and ability representing those issues. Whether from this example of our fellow workers in the British Isles is to come results of a like character in the United States is a matter that rests entirely with the rank and file of the labor movement. There is no doubt but what every worker in America (irrespective of party) views with gratification the success of our English Brethren; and the inherent desire to see a like result accomplished in our own country is but the unspoken thought of the great majority of the workers in America. Today, from all parts of the land there is a crying demand for real reform; for reform that cannot come too soon; a reform to be complete in effect must reach to every phase of public and quasi-public service, legislative, executive and judicial. All need the careful attention of the people and each to some extent in a greater or less degree is permeated with the spirit of dishonesty and incompetency. As to the judiciary, with all due respect to those tribunals of American jurisprudence, the careful, right thinking, unbiased American citizen is today questioning, not the fundamental principles of their establishment, but the efficacy and administration of justice as expounded by many of the judiciary of the present day. It is needless, of course, to comment on the many decisions handed down by the various judges in the last few years and particularly those decisions relative to injunctions. Laws, instead of being interpreted by the judiciary, are in many instances enacted by them, which in itself is contrary to the spirit and letter of the Constitution of the United States; but this to them does not seem of great moment for they are continually putting forth such decisions. But what of that? The *Washington Post* of a few days ago, commenting on the United States Senate's fight against rate legislation, stated that a prominent Senator reminded the Senate in one of the daily sessions that the Congress of the United States did not possess the power to enact legislation defining or limiting the powers of the judiciary in cases of injunction. From the very many decisions of a like tenor handed down by the courts themselves this seems to be the opinion of many of the judges who arrogate powers that do not rightly or legally belong to them.

As to the English situation. The English situation has taught at least one

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lesson, and that lesson is: that with honest, able, energetic leaders and by united action labor can come into her own: a proportionate share of representation in the affairs of the governed.

**THE VALUE OF
STRONG,
HEALTHY
CRITICISM**

The editor of a magazine, periodical or newspaper, be it large or small, with one hundred readers or one million, is usually a being with pronounced views, whose mental equipment—from his own point of view—is unassailable and whose persistency in carrying into effect policies, large or small, erratic or reliable, is often the cause of many unkind anathemas being hurled against his breastworks, and which cause him to become pessimistic in his opinions of mankind, (that don't agree with him.)

Very recently, in the state of Georgia, a belligerent editor with political aspirations, was restrained by the courts from eulogizing himself through the editorial columns of his paper.

To us this seems rather an extremely harsh punishment. Not because the court restrained him, but because the chief stockholder saw fit to take the action.

From our point of view this was wrong, because it was too practical. The readers should be the censors. They who fumed and ridiculed, ridiculed and fumed at his opinions should at least have had a say in these proceedings, and no doubt some good, strong healthy, every-day criticism would be forthcoming.

They who bore with him, who analyzed his opinions, who often wished for a change in the temperature of his surroundings, were at least entitled to more decent and respectable treatment.

But that's not here nor there.

The point is: that good healthy criticism, strong but not vituperative should be directed early and often at the omniscient editor, that its constant deluge may save him from his own folly in the determination of all great issues—including the construction of the Panama Canal, inter-state commerce; and, last but not least, the Labor Question—at a moment's notice and thus while the world moves, while signs of progress appear on all sides, and in all branches of industry, while the whole people strive to raise the standard of their leaders—as they pretend to be—that he who in the troubles of his mental activity may come out from the broiling a wiser and a happier being.

**AS TO THE
CONSTITUTION**

There is one clause in the Constitution which financial secretaries seem either to ignore or forget, and which is one of the most important—if not the most important—clause, and that is Sec. 3, Art. V., beginning on the 13th line and ending on the 14th line: "The per capita *must* be forwarded to the G. S. on the first night of *each month*. It is the practice of many financial secretaries to forward the per capita sheets every two or three months and the unfortunate part of this vio-

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lation of the Constitution is that *they* are not the ones who suffer, but the member whose death and other benefits depend on a strict observance of this clause are the sufferers. For instance, if the financial secretary had forwarded his per capita report for November and December in January and you or I were paid for on the November report, we are credited at the General Office for November. Now if we pay him for December and January after he had sent in his November and December report to the General Office, and he fails to send in his January and February report until March, and that report arrives at the General Office in March you and I are in arrears because the record at the General Office shows we paid last for November and though we paid him for December and January in December, the same was not received at the General office until March, and the books show we owe for *December, January, February*. This is not a rare occurrence, but happens quite frequently, and there is only one sure way to eliminate this evil and that is: for the members to insist on the report being sent the first meeting of each month for *that* month. The Constitution calls for the payment of one month's dues in advance. Financial secretaries can have no excuse for not complying with the provisions of Sec. 3, Art. V, and it is your duty to see that he does not evade it. Ask to see the duplicate per capita sheet which has been returned to him by the Grand Secretary, signed by the Grand Secretary and O. K'd., and then even the remotest possibility of your being in arrears will be removed.

**REMOVAL OF
GENERAL
OFFICE**

It may be possible that before another month has passed the removal of the general office will be complete. It will necessitate a considerable amount of work and the preparations which are being made are so timed that the inconvenience will be lessened as much as possible. The I. B. E. W. is a large institution and the interests of its members demand the best service and attention. It cannot be moved (the general office) in a day, and its removal must be such that chaos cannot be possible.

Moving at best is not a pleasant duty and causes much annoyance and inconvenience. However, we hope that members will feel that though some delay will be caused in their transactions, during its progress, with the general office, business will be expedited in the best manner that our present facilities allow.

**COMPLAINTS
AND
REMEDIES**

We receive occasionally from F. S.'s complaints stating they did not receive their per capita and initiation stamps for money sent in.

On each receipt is marked the number of stamps sent and all complaints of this character must be accompanied by the receipt for verification. If stamps have been lost in the mails a duplicate order is sent when requested by L. U., signed by President and R. S. This is necessary for the protection of all members.

About supplies. Supplies are always sent prepaid. Members, in ordering

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supplies, should give correct address. P. O. box address is often the cause of error. If you don't receive your supplies, call at the express office—Adams.

As to Electrical Workers. These complaints are numerous and cause considerable trouble. In a short time we shall send each L. U. a copy of their mailing list for correction.

Owing to the inadequate business system which has been in force at the general office during the past—and which suited to a degree the needs of the organization when it had only a few hundred members, the time has come when radical changes are absolutely necessary and must be instituted.

The present book system is antiquated and will be displaced by the card index system, thus giving each member a separate and distinct account with the general office through his local union. This of course is an undertaking of considerable magnitude, and will necessitate careful attention in carrying into effect. Card numbers have been given in a manner that makes it absolutely impossible to keep an accurate check on members as very many have two or more numbers and many members have the same number. The card numbers have been sent to Local Unions by series; secretaries giving the new members their card number. This has been the cause of the difficulty and will be remedied by giving to each initiated member his card number from the general office at the time notice of his initiation is received there, thus eliminating the evil, and making it impossible by this simple method for a mixup in card numbers. However, these things cannot be accomplished in a day, but will take time and make a revision of all card numbers given by the brotherhood necessary.

Financial secretaries when sending money to the General Office should as far as possible send same by United States postal money order, as they are more convenient, reliable and more easily traced when lost than express money orders. Furthermore there is no legitimate reason why express money orders should be used where there is a post office in the city or town from which the same is sent. It is very near time that labor organizations should cease paying tribute to the express companies, as a large per cent of the tremendous profits of the said companies are used for the great corruption fund at Washington, to oppose the enactment of legislation for a parcel post delivery system by the Post Office Department.

It is surprising to the ordinary citizen to learn that while the U. S. Government pays the railroads eight cents per pound, the express companies pay the enormous sum of one-fourth of a cent per pound and the deficit in the Post Office Department for the year amounted to fifteen millions of dollars. It is a duty that we owe ourselves and the public to use the facilities that the Government offers wherever it is possible.

BACON'S ESSAYS.

STUDIES AND JUDICIARY.

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight is in privateness and retiring; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgment and disposition of business; for expert men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars, one by one: but the general counsels, and the plots and marshaling of affairs come best from those that are learned. To spend too much time in studies is sloth; to use them too much for ornament, is affectation; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humor of a scholar: they perfect nature, and are perfected by experience: for natural abilities are like natural plants, that need pruning by study; and studies themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience. Crafty men condemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them; for they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom; without them and above them, won, by observation. Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books also may be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others; but that would be only in the less important arguments and the meaner sort of books; else distilled books are, like common distilled waters, flashy things. Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man; and, therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer a little he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not. Histories make men wise; poets, witty; the mathematics, subtle; natural philosophy, deep; moral, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend: "Abeunt studia in mores," nay, there is no stand or impediment in the wit, but may be wrought out by fit studies: like as diseases of the body may have appropriate exercises; bowling is good, for the stone and reins, shooting for the lungs and breast, gentle walking for the stomach, riding for the head and the like; so if a man's wit be wandering, let him study the mathematics; for in demonstrations, his wit be called away never so little, he must begin again; if his wit be not apt to distinguish or find difference, let him study the schoolmen; for they are "Cymini sectores." If

he be not apt to beat over matters and to call up one thing to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyers' cases: so every defect of the mind may have a special receipt.

JUDICIARY.

Judges ought to remember that their office is "jus dicere," and not "jus dare," to interpret law, and not to make law, or give law. Judges ought to be more learned than witty, more reverend than plausible, and more advised than confident. Above all things, integrity is their portion and proper virtue. "Cursed (with the law) is he that removeth the landmark." The mislayer of a mere stone is to blame; but it is the unjust judge that is the capital remover of landmarks, when he defineth amiss of lands and property. One foul sentence doth more hurt than many foul examples; for these do but corrupt the stream, the other corrupteth the fountain: so saith Solomon, "Fons turbatus at vena corrupta est justus cadens in, causa sua coram adversario." The office of judges may have reference unto the parties that sue, unto the advocates that plead, unto the clerks and ministers of justice underneath them, and to the sovereign or state above them.

First, for the causes or parties that sue. "There be (saith the Scripture) that turn judgment into wormwood;" and surely there be, also, that turn it into vinegar; for injustice maketh it bitter, and delays make it sour. The principal duty of a judge is to suppress force and fraud; whereof force is the more pernicious when it is open, and fraud when it is close and disguised. Add thereto contentious suits, which ought to be spewed out, as the surfeit of courts. A judge ought to prepare his way to a just sentence, as God useth to prepare his way, by raising valleys and taking down hills: so when there appeareth on either side a high hand, violent prosecution, cunning advantages taken, combination, power, great counsel, then is the virtue of a judge seen to make inequality equal; that he may paint his judgment as upon an even ground. "Qui fortiter emungit, elicit canguinem," and where the wine-press is hard wrought, it yields a harsh wine, that tastes of the grape-stone. Judges must beware of hard constructions, and strained inferences; for there is no worse torture than the torture of laws: especially in case of laws penal, they ought to have care that that which was meant for terror be not turned into rigor: and

that they bring not upon the people, that shower whereof the Scripture speaketh, "Pluet super eos laqueos;" for penal laws, pressed, are a shower of snares upon the people: therefore, let penal laws, if they have been sleepers of long, or if they be grown unfit for the present time, be by wise judges confined in the execution: "Judicis officium est, ut res; ita tempora rerum," etc. In causes of life and death, judges ought (as far as the law permit-teth) in justice to remember mercy, and to cast a severe eye upon the example, but a merciful eye upon the person.

Secondly, for the advocates and counsel that plead. Patience and gravity of hearing is an essential part of justice; and an overspeaking judge is no well-tuned cym-bal. It is no grace to judge first to find that which he might have heard in due time from the bar; or to show quickness of conceit in cutting off evidence or counsel too short, or to prevent information by questions, though pertinent. The parts of a judge in hearing are four: to direct the evidence, to moderate length, repetition, or impertinency of speech; to recapitulate, select, and collate the material points of that which hath been said; and to give the rule, or sentence. Whatsoever is above these is too much, and proceedeth either of glory, and willingness to speak, or of impatience to hear, or of shortness of memory, or of want of a staid and equal attention. It is a strange thing to see that the boldness of advocates should prevail with judges; whereas they should imitate God, in whose seat they sit, who represseth the presumptuous, and giveth grace to the modest; but it is more strange, that judges should have noted favorites, which cannot but cause multiplication of fees, and sus-picion of by-ways. There is due from the judge to the advocates some commendation and gracing, where causes are well handled and fair pleaded, especially toward the side which obtaineth not; for that upholds in the client the reputation of his counsel, and beats down in him the conceit of his cause. There is likewise due to the public a civil reprehension of advocates, where there appeareth cunning counsel, gross neglect, slight information, indiscreet pressing, or an over-bold defense; and let not the counsel at the bar chop with the judge, nor wind himself into the handling of the cause anew after the judge hath declared his sentence; but, on the other side, let not the judge meet the cause half-way, nor give occasion to the party to say his counsel or proofs were not heard.

Thirdly, for that that concerns clerks and ministers. The place of justice is a hal-lowed place; and, therefore, not only the bench, but the foot-pace and precincts, and purprise thereof ought to be preserved without scandal and corruption; for, certainly, "Grapes (as the Scripture saith) will not be gathered of thorns or thistles;" neither can justice yield her fruit with sweetness amongst the briars and bram-

bles of catching and polling clerks and min-isters. The attendance of courts is sub-ject to four bad instruments: first, certain persons that are sower of suits, which make the court swell, and the country pine; the second sort is of both those that engage courts in quarrels or jurisdiction, and are not truly "amici curiæ," but "parasiti curiæ," in puffing a court up beyond her bounds for their own scraps and advan-tage; the third sort is of those that may be accounted the left hands of courts: per-sons that are full of nimble and sinister tricks and shifts, whereby they prevent the plain and direct courses of courts, and bring justice into oblique lines and laby-rinths: and the fourth is the poller and ex-acter of fees: which justifies the common resemblance of the courts of justice to the bush, whereunto while the sheep flies for defense in weather, he is sure to lose part of his fleece. On the other side, an ancient clerk, skilful in precedents, wary in pro-ceeding, and understanding in the business of the court, is an excellent finger of a court, and doth many times point the way to the judge himself.

Fourthly, for that which may concern the sovereign and estate. Judges ought, above all, to remember the conclusion of the Ro-man Twelve Tables, "Salus populi suprema lex;" and to know that laws, except they be in order to that end, are but things captious, and oracles not well inspired; therefore, it is a happy thing in a state, when kings and states do often consult with judges; and again, when judges do often consult with the king and state; the one, when there is matter of law inter-venient in business of state; the other, when there is some consideration of state inter-venient in matter of law; for many times the things deduced to judgment may be "meum" and "tuum" when the reason and consequence thereof may trench to point of estate: I call matter of estate, not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatsoever intro-duceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent; or concerneth manifestly any great portion of people; and let no man weakly conceive that just laws and true policy have any antipathy; for they are like the spirits and sinews, that one moves with the other. Let judges also remember, that Solomon's throne was supported by lions on both sides; let them be lions, but yet lions under the throne: being circum-spect that they do not check or oppose any points of sovereignty.

The A. F. of L. adopted at its last con-vention resolutions against souvenir adver-tising by local unions. his reform should have been accomplished years ago.

The city of Boston possesses in the per-son of a police officer who is an ex-mem-ber of the I. B. E. W.—one of the ablest political economists in that city, and one whom the trade unionists of Massachu-setts believe has a great future in store.

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Judge Holdom's Injunction Frenzy.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

In connection with the legal and well-conducted strike of the printers a Chicago judge named Holdom has issued one of the most monstrous and tyrannical injunctions known to the plutocratic of legal sophists. It is for alleged violation of this asinine injunction that Holdom had the impudence to sentence two officers of the Chicago Typographical Union, Messrs. Wright and Besette, to jail for contempt.

What was the "contempt" of these defendants? As Mr. Wright truthfully said: "It was an utter impossibility to obey the injunction in all its details, because to do so would mean the disbanding of the union."

The injunction violated every fundamental right of citizenship. It prohibited not only peaceable picketing, but any moral suasion whatever, and even any lawful attempt by the printers to induce non-union printers to join the union.

This worse than Russian order was issued in the name of law and equity. Holdom had the hardihood to say in passing judgment that he was "merely the instrument of the law."

Of what law? Not of any law ever enacted by an American legislature. He was the instrument of law framed in plutocratic offices and clubs, based on shameless perversion of equity principles and violent misconstruction of so-called precedents.

Such "law" no self-respecting "defendant" will obey for a moment. Judicial usurpation and anarchy are not "law," and American labor is too intelligent and courageous to submit to the "law" as laid down by bigoted or ignorant tools of plutocracy.

In view of the Holdomist absurdities palmed off as "law," it is well to quote here a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana in one injunction case, where it had been attempted to prevent a whole union from peaceably picketing, persuading employes to join strikers, or otherwise "weaning" them from certain employers. The court refused to enjoin any one who was not a rowdy and disturber of the peace, and used the following language:

"It is generally conceded in this country and in England that workmen, when free from contracted obligations, may not only themselves, singly and in combination, cease to work for any employer, but may also, as a means of accomplishing a legitimate purpose, use all lawful and peaceful means to induce others to quit or refuse employment. The law, having granted workmen the right to strike to secure better conditions from their employers, grants

them also the use of those means and agencies, not inconsistent with the rights of others, that are necessary to make the strike effective.

"This embraces the right to support their contest by argument, persuasion, and such favors and accommodations as they have within their control. The law will not deprive endeavor and energy of their just reward when exercised for a legitimate purpose and in a legitimate manner. So, in a contest between capital and labor, on the one hand, to secure higher wages, and on the other to resist it, argument and persuasion to win support and cooperation from others are proper to either side, provided they are of a character to leave the persons solicited feeling at liberty to comply or not, as they please."

Contrast this position with Holdom's grotesque prohibition against "weaning" employes, urging them to join the printer's union, or offering them work elsewhere.

Holdom imagines, apparently, that non-union men are the slaves, the property of the employer. Only on such a theory can his order be explained at all. It is the duty and right of union labor to show him that he is mistaken. The non-union men are not in a legal sense the chattels of employers, and the union men are not such weak, cowardly simpletons as to mistake Holdomism for law and sense.

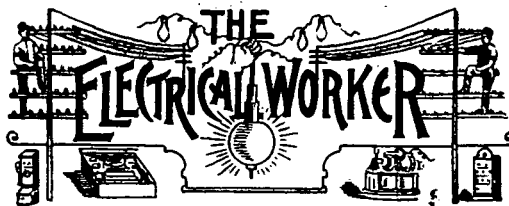
There is also another feature of Judge Holdom's injunction proceedings to which reference is necessary. He not only found Messrs. Wright and Besette guilty of contempt, but he also found the Typographical Union of Chicago guilty of contempt for violation of his silly and wicked injunction.

The union members are engaged in a peaceable, lawful strike to improve their condition. They induced non-union men to quit work by payment of the same money benefits paid to the printers on strike. This was the violation and the "crime" upon which the Union was found guilty.

Now, quite apart from the justice or injustice of the injunction, the asininity of Holdom in finding the Union, as such, guilty of contempt must be quite apparent.

What if the Union declines to pay the fine of \$1,500 imposed upon it by Holdom? Will he send the union to jail?

Many eminent lawyers contend the use of the injunction against trade unions is not warranted by law, and an appeal to the Supreme Court against such an action would be sustained. The A. F. of L. are to take such appeal for the purpose of determining the exact status of the injunction.



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As THE ELECTRICAL WORKER reaches the men who do the work and recommend or order the material, its value as an advertising medium can be readily appreciated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1906.

Advertising rates may be secured by writing to the Editor.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The Third of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.



INTER-STATE PRINTING & ENGRAVING CO.

Notices.

Secretaries of Local Unions and members who have not received their February Worker can secure duplicate order by sending request to General Office.

All men keep away from Norfolk, as there is not enough work around here for the men that are already here and the work of the Jamestown Exposition will not begin for about three or four months. Kindly bear this in mind until further notice through our journal.

Fraternally yours,

H. A. BROCK,
Business Agent Local No. 80.
Norfolk, Va., Feb. 25.

Information Given—Wanted.

Will Thomas Adams please communicate with his sister at Lockport, N. Y. Anxious.

Will John Kenney please communicate with his brother Frank Kenney, Hotel St. George, Sacramento, Cal.

If Louis Nugent, the lineman that left Sioux City some years ago, will correspond with me, it will be to his interest.

CHAS. J. MCCARTHY,
S. C. T. Co., Sioux City, Ia.

If any of the Brotherhood know the whereabouts of B. S. Wilder, known as "Brick," the information will be thankfully received by

JESSIE DORAN,
Gen. Delivery, Iola, Kan.
Iola, Kan., Feb. 27.

For Financial Secretaries.

Send order for supplies on separate sheet from communications.

Extra copies of Directory can be had by writing to G. S. This applies to all members.

Be careful when compiling per capita reports.

State on each report initiation fee charged by your L. U.

There is no reinstatement charged by G. O. for members in arrears. All back per capita must be paid.

Constitutions, due cards and working

cards for new members not received since November 1 will be sent as early as possible.

All duplicate report sheets must be by carbon copy.

Duplicate must accompany original to G. O. and be O. K'd by G. S.

All supplies are sent prepaid.

Never write order of supplies on per capita report sheet.

Be exact when filling out checks. Be positive you enclose money order, money or check with P. C. reports and orders for supplies.

Use only one side of paper when sending letters of information, etc.

Money orders as far as possible should be United States Postal orders.

Be sure and send your sheets with remittance.

Charters Granted in February, 1906

No. 475, Silverton, Colo.
No. 476, Schenectady, N. Y.
No. 477, San Bernadino, Cal.
No. 490, Denver, Colo.
No. 480, Charleston, W. Va.
No. 481, Indianapolis, Ind.

Labor Notes.

There is not one labor representative in the United States Congress.

Australia has a powerful and able labor representation in government affairs.

The mayor of the City of Dublin, Ire., is a member of the Typographical Union.

An effort is being made to organize school teachers throughout the country.

The average increase in membership, I. B. E. W., for the past four months exceeds 1,000 a month.

The labor representation in the House of Commons is fifty and will be a potent factor in determining English policies.

President Roosevelt has signed the Urgent Deficiency bill which strikes out the eight-hour law as applied to the Panama Canal.

Now the Wireless Typewriter.

Elmer A. Burlingame, of La Porte, Ind., has invented a device by which he can transmit a message, with or without the use of telegraph wires, from one keyboard such as that of a linotype machine or a typewriter, to another corresponding set of keys at a distance, and the message will be mechanically received and recorded exactly as transmitted, including capitalization, punctuation, and spacing.

A human hand is required to start the message on its flight through space, but none is necessary to receive it, for the receiving machine; whether it be a linotype or a typewriter, is controlled as perfectly by the sender as though he were present at its side.

This marvellous invention consists of a simple and inexpensive device with which the sending and receiving machines are equipped for operation by an electrical impulse to be transmitted without wires, or, in other words, by wireless telegraphy.

The cost of installing a complete station for the wireless service, including the masts electrical appliances, and the Burlingame device, need not exceed \$2,000, to which must be added the linotype machines (if it be a newspaper office that is being equipped), or otherwise whatever style of transmitting and receiving instruments are to be used.

Burlingame's invention needs no Morse code or any other system of signals, for if uses the characters now found on the keyboard of any typewriter or linotype machine, and it transmits them directly.

One person at the receiving end can attend a number of machines, and in this manner another important saving can be effected. Any one who can manipulate a typewriter can transmit a message.

With the Burlingame device there is always a line open between each set of two stations. It costs nothing to build these lines, and the air is literally full of them. It is only necessary to select one for immediate use, and commence to transmit the message as rapidly as it can be dashed off by an expert operator of a typewriter.

The inventor is confident that he has successfully surmounted the purely mechanical difficulties involved in the transmission between two machines of different characters, as between a typewriter at one end and a linotype at the other. Where the two instruments are the same they act in unison in all their parts.

Elmer A. Burlingame, the inventor of this marvellous machine, which promises to completely revolutionize all the methods of twentieth century news-gathering, was born June 13, 1879, in Green Lake, Wisconsin. For the last eight years he has been engaged in electrical work, beginning with a La Porte Telephone Company, then at Indianapolis, and elsewhere, finally going back to La Porte to become a master of telephony and telegraphy both in theory and practice.—*New York World*.

What the Election of Fifty-five Labor Members of the British Parliament Means.

By W. D. P. BLISS.

In Collier's Weekly.

There have just been elected to Great Britain's Parliament nine miners, seven railroad men (engineers, brakemen, navvies), five factory hands, four printers, three shop-clerks, two carpenters, two gas workers and general laborers, two steel smelters, two shipwrights, one barge-builder, one sailor, one cooper, one furniture-maker, one watchcase maker, one laster, one blacksmith, and one agricultural laborer. These men enter today the Great Hall of William Rufus, and sit, many of them in workman's dress, as successors to Hampden, Pitt, Fox, and Gladstone. No more important or significant event has been flashed across the wires from England in fifty, perhaps in one hundred, years. It is doubtful if any more significant event has occurred in the world during the same period. By the Franco-German War, the American-Spanish War, the Russo-Japanese War, it has been determined that the Anglo-Saxon race shall rule the world; by these English elections it has been determined who shall rule the Anglo-Saxon race.

These English labor men have come to stay and to bring others with them. They are not the result of any ministerial crisis or passing wave of political excitement. The dissolution of Parliament and the downfall of Mr. Balfour's Ministry may indeed have pierced the hole in the dykes of English conservatism, but those events are not responsible for, nor the creators of, the ocean of England's labor that is pouring through the opening. These English labor men are not French Communards, Russian Nihilists—not even German Socialists. They are Anglo-Saxons; they belong to the race that does things, that does more than it says, that achieves, that moves slowly, but when it does move, moves forward, and that, once having occupied a position, has never been known to move backward. These are the men who will be each year more in evidence in Parliament than they are today. Read their names; it is worth while. They are not Latin, nor Gallic, nor Slavic, nor Germanic, nor even Norman. They belong to the race that conquered the Norman conquerors of Hastings. There are among them, it is true, representatives of Wales, of canny Scotland, of the Emerald Isle, but the overwhelming majority are Saxon-English, even more than they are Anglo-Saxons. Here is the list—we add a few who are practically identified with them, though not themselves actually labor men: Abraham (a Welshman), Alden, Barnes, Bell, Bowerman, Brace, Broadhurst, Burns, Burt,

Byles (notice the monosyllables), Clynes, Cremer, Crooks, Duncan, Edwards, George, Gill, Glover, Hall, Hardie, Henderson, Hodge, Hudson, Jenkins, Johnson, Johnston, Jowett, Kelley, Macdonald, Macpherson, Maddison, Nicholls, O'Donnell, O'Grady, Parker, Richards, Richardson, Robertson, Rowlands, Shableton, Scott, Sedden, Snowden, Steadman, Summerbell, Vivian, Walsh, Ward, Wardle, Wilkie, Williams, Wilson, Wilson, Wilson—fifty-five names. There is no doubt about the racial instincts and the English heredity of these men. The list makes one think of John Ball's rebellion and Jack Cade's revolt. It is English to the very core.

And be it remembered that these—not have been, but *are*—English working men. They have been elected exactly because they are workingmen. In Congress, in House and Senate, you will find men—attorneys, railroad men, millionaires—who began life as working men. You will find such instances in the legislatures of every country. But, in the United States especially, such men have ceased to be working men. They are ex-working men. They have, as we say, "risen above their class." Many of them are now the worst foes of labor that can be found. Not so with these English labor representatives. They are not ex-working men. They have been elected as working men, by working men, for working men. They have not "risen above their class." They have risen with their class. This is the significance of the election. They are taking and, above all, they are going to take their class along with them. They are going to take other workingmen with them into Parliament, on to the Front Benches, into Cabinets, into Ministries, into Prime Ministries. They can not be stopped. John Burns in the Liberal Cabinet is more of a symbol of what shall be than a sign of what is. He is more indicative than Campbell-Bannerman. The English dikes have been pierced and the ocean is flowing in. There is an ocean of votes behind these labor men. There are at present somewhat more than two and a quarter million trades unionists in Great Britain, most of them voters and all going to vote tomorrow. That would be the equal of four and a half million trades unionists in the United States. Moreover, vast numbers of workingmen in England who are not in the trades unions are quite as politically alive and often more radical than the trades union members. Seventy-seven per cent of Great Britain's population is engaged in manufactory, commerce, or in personal labor. If some of these are

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of, or vote with, the employing class, it will be more than balanced by the agricultural laborers who are beginning to vote with the workmen of the town. No wonder England's worshipers of things as they are stand agast at the prospect of things as they will be in England.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LABOR PARTY'S ACHIEVEMENT.

Be it remembered, too, that circumstances make 50 labor men in Parliament vastly more significant than 80 Social Democrats in the German Reichstag or 115 Socialists of various types in the French Chamber of Deputies. The 50 labor men in Parliament are but the beginning of a movement which must move increasingly fast. The growth of German and French Socialist votes must be increasingly slow. The reason is that in every country except England there is a large, unprogressive agricultural vote, which Socialism finds it difficult to capture. In Germany, 37 per cent of the population are engaged in agriculture or fisheries; in France, 44 per cent; in the United Kingdom it is only 15 per cent. This means that English working class interests are unified and solidified as perhaps in no country in the world. The English working man is growing class-conscious beyond any metaphysics of German Marxism. It is English capitalism, vested interests, and a more concentrated land monopoly than in any country of the world that is producing this result. The "Bitter Cry" of London, of Newcastle, of Lancashire, of York, is more bitter than in any country where labor has learned to have any voice at all. It is England's aristocracy that is driving English working men into Parliament as their last resource.

But these labor men will know how to get what they want. They have had, the most of them, a life training and a personal evolution almost startling in what it reveals of personal power and intensity of purpose. John Burns, thirty-eight years ago, was a lad in a candle factory, earning a few shillings a week, and spelling out an education at night by the light of his flickering lamp. Today he is a Cabinet Minister at a salary of \$10,000 per year. Keir Hardie, forty-two years ago, was in the coal pits at the age of seven, never having a day's schooling in his life. Now he leads the Independent Labor Party. William Crooks, who startled England two years ago by carrying Woolwich for labor at a by-election, spent his early boyhood in the cold wards of an English poorhouse. George Nicholls worked till his nineteenth year as an agricultural laborer, and then tramped England, as a navvy, looking for work. Alfred Gill sold papers in Lancashire at the age of seven. William Hudson has been a railway guard for twenty-six years. Will Thorne, the first simon-pure Socialist to be elected to Parliament, worked as a boy in the brick fields. Thomas Burt was a "trapper" in the Northumberland mines. J. R. Clynes was a mill boy.

William Abraham worked in the pits at ten and continued there twenty-one years. J. R. Edwards was in the coal pits at nine. T. Glover was in the pits at nine. It is astonishing how many of England's labor leaders served apprenticeship in the mines. J. Robertson, one of the more fortunate, did not enter the pits until eleven. G. Wardle worked in a factory at eight. J. R. Macdonald's parents were agricultural laborers. Today he is Secretary on the Parliamentary Labor Representation Committee. J. H. Seddon was a grocery clerk. W. C. Steadman was a barge-builder. P. Summerbell was the son of a miner and began work in a grocery. Stephen Walsh was an orphan and educated in an industrial school. William P. Cremer began as a shipbuilder; in 1903 he received the Nobel prize. John Ward was an English navvy at twelve. John Wilson's father was a day laborer and began work in the mines. Such were the beginnings of at least three-quarters of these men. Today they sit in the most coveted seats in England, from which they have ousted, most of them, sons of peers or inheritors of millions. They have done it, too, by hard personal work. It is doubtful if in the whole number there is one who owes his success to any accident of birth or favor of social position. They are of necessity picked men, the pick of English working men, picked by their own efforts and strong with the strength begotten of success. Most of them have labored long at their respective crafts. They know the situation. They have thus been chosen, almost all of them, as leaders or hard-working secretaries of their trades unions. They have organized strikes and conducted agitations. They have presided over labor congresses and served on innumerable committees. Very many of them have had legislative experience on county councils, or as aldermen in city halls. Often they have met with employers as equals on arbitration boards or as representatives of the employees. These men will not be turned from their purpose by Liberal attorneys or Conservative Primrose Leagues. They are not all Socialists. Very few of them are doctrinaire Socialists. But almost to a man they will favor constructive, step-by-step, evolutionary Socialist measures. They will all move in one direction, and usually together. In demanding public ownership, at least of municipal natural monopolies, in voting for the State employment of the unemployed, for radical land reform, for old-age pensions, trades union legislation, educational reform, they will vote as one man. And many not of their party will vote with them. For most labor measures the 81 Irish Nationalist votes can be counted. Similarly England's labor men almost unitedly will favor Home Rule for Ireland. It is little wonder that astute English observers predict that in two years local Parliaments, friendly to England's Parliament, will sit in Dublin and Edinburgh. The only question is how long England's House of Peers will

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continue to sit. Thus far the wily Peers have been able to defy a slightly divided Liberal and Conservative House of Commons. It will be another thing with a united House of Commons accustomed to pushing loaded coal trucks and to driving wheels of steel.

Will this election affect America? The editor of a great New York daily declined to give much space to the details of the English elections. He said: "What does New York care that a few English laborers have been elected in England?" This shows that the editor does not know New York, nor understand his business. New York is not indifferent to the most important political event of the Anglo-Saxon world. If there are those who do not realize this, an editorial leader should point it out. The differences between a Republican and a Democratic victory, between English Liberals and Conservatives, is as nothing compared with the significance of the appearance for the first time in either England or America of an organized political party to stand for labor as opposed to capital and privilege. The former parties stand for differences that are fading from human thought. Labor and capital politically arrayed stand for a cleavage that may go to the very bottom of existing society.

The Labor Members of Parliament.

From the Washington Star.

The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives some interesting and important details concerning the triumphs of organized labor in the English elections. It is a story full of meaning, and certain to have a sequel of moment both in Great Britain and throughout the English-speaking world. Note some of the changes that have taken place:

"A cotton spinner has captured Sir James Fergusson's seat in Manchester; a millhand has beaten Sir Ernest Flower in Bradford; printers have headed the poll at Norwich, Burnley, Manchester and Deptford; a navvy, who was once employed in excavations for the Manchester ship canal, is member for Stoke-on-Trent; a railway guard has a majority of over seven thousand at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where Mr. Morley once suffered defeat. An obscure collier has distanced a mine owner; a cotton operative has vanquished Lord Goschen's son at Bolton; a stone mason's son and a warehouse clerk have each won by 7,500 votes, at Leicester over Sir John Rolleston; a laster in a boot factory has carried a Wolverhampton seat against Sir Alfred Hickman; miners have been victorious at Morpeth and in Glamorganshire; a furniture maker, who had begun life in a mineral water factory, triumphs at Leeds; and men who have been carpenters, shipwrights, steel smelters, sailors, engineers, mechanics, pitmen, and even newsboys are sent to parliament in place of university men, baronets with large estates, ship-

owners, manufacturers, bankers and the sons of earls. They may not be working at their trades now, but they have sprung from the toiling millions, and their election in such numbers is a triumph for democracy."

Of the capacity of these men to discharge the duties in parliament for which they have been chosen the correspondent says:

"They have made their mark as trades union organizers; they have presided over labor congresses; they have brought about amalgamations and federations of allied trades; they have been aldermen and councillors in municipal politics; they have been delegates to international arbitration and socialistic congresses; they have been experts in technical education; they have conducted trades union journals and written articles for the most thoughtful reviews, and most of them are fluent speakers with fine talents for the management of men. Some of them are socialists, who have been organizing processions of the unemployed and making violent speeches in Hyde Park and Trafalgar Square; but the majority are shrewd, intelligent representatives of trades unionism, who have trained themselves in the management of unions, federations and amalgamations, and have acquired experience in rough and strenuous school. These are the substitutes for the wealthy unionist commoners in 'the best club in London.'"

There follows this statement of what is to be attempted by these new leaders, with a glance at future parliaments:

"It will be a group with a program of its own, beginning with a revision of the law of combination as interpreted by the house of lords, and running on with proposals for old age pensions, a salaried house of commons, extension of the principle of compensation for accidents to all trades, and many other advanced schemes. There must be a measure for the working interests at each session or the group will join the nationalists in the opposition lobbies; and when another general election comes the number of labor candidates will be doubled and the resources of trade unionism will be behind them."

Surely we have something here worthy of consideration. The English are not a flighty race, but quite the opposite. It would probably be a mistake therefore to set this development down as a mere spasm, likely to pass and leave no permanent mark. It argues a purpose, a plan, an organization, and a spirit of progress. The movement may not go forward with equal success at all times. Much will depend on its leaders, and whether they continue to grow with their opportunities. But granting that growth, we may see before thirty years of this century have passed the prime ministership of England filled, as the presidency of the United States has more than once been, by a man who in his youth worker with his hands for wages, and touched shoulders with the humblest in the land.

IN MEMORIAM

Whereas; it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Edward White, whose wife has lost a loving husband and his family a kind father.

Resolved, That we, the members of District Council, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, do hereby express our sincere sorrow and extend to his bereaved family our heart-felt sympathy in the hour of their sad affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes, forwarded to our official Journal, and a copy sent to the family of our deceased Brother.

THEO. J. BYRNES, Sec.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 14.

Whereas, God in His divine mercy has been pleased to call from our midst our esteemed friend and Brother, William Keefe, and

Whereas, sorrow has thrown her sad veil over his desolate home and friends, therefore be it

Resolved, That we in regular convention assembled, do bow in humble submissive obedience to the divine will in the belief that his better and happier life is still to come, and be it further

Resolved, That we tender his bereaved friends and family our heartfelt sympathy in this their great affliction. We realize how cold and vain are the words of consolation to the bereaved and wounded heart, but if sincere sympathy and fraternal love can soothe the wound, we offer them from the tenderest feelings of our hearts in their behalf, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for the period of one month as a token of our respect to our deceased Brother, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Local, No. 20, I. B. E. W., and a copy be published in our official Journal, the Electrical Worker.

DUNCAN A. CHISHOLM,

JOHN J. GRIFFITH,

JOHN KELLY,

Committee.

Greater New York, Feb. 17.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved Brother, Frank C. Reynolds, and

Whereas, we mourn the loss of one, whom, while in life, was always a true friend, true to his colors and the Brotherhood, and always ready with a pleasant

smile and word of greeting, and while we humbly submit to the will of Him who has mercifully relieved our Brother from his sufferings, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heart-felt sympathy to his loved ones and friends, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local, and that a copy be sent to the Electrical Worker for publication, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

E. G. DERBIDGE,

O. C. RODGERS,

Committee on Resolutions.

San Jose, Cal., Feb. 16.

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His inscrutable wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst Brother J. T. Anderson, and,

Whereas, We mourn the loss of one who while in life, we held dear as a Brother and friend, we therefore humbly submit to Him who is the giver of all good gifts in this life, and therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a brotherly organization, pay tribute to his memory in these lines as a character worthy of our confidence and esteem and inasmuch as our Union has sustained a sad loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days as a token of respect to our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and also a copy be sent for publication in the next issue of the official journal of our Brotherhood.

R. DICKSON,

E. T. BEVINS,

J. N. KENDALL.

Committee.

Local No. 448 of Annapolis, Md.

Whereas, It has pleased an omnipotent Father, in his all-wise but unsearchable ways, to deprive us of the companionship of our esteemed Brother, W. A. Storey; and

Whereas, Sorrow has cast her shadow over his family, and although he will be sadly missed by all of us, yet will we say: "Not mine, but Thy will, O God, be done;" therefore, be it,

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved

wife and relatives, our heart-felt sympathy, and wish hereby to express our sorrow at his departure from our circles; be it further

Resolved, That although he will be sadly missed, yet we are not really bereft who have so many pleasant memories to sustain us; be it further

Resolved, To drape our charter for a term of thirty days as a token of the esteem in which he was held, also to set aside a space in our minute book for the recording of these resolutions, a copy also to be sent to his wife.

C. M. BLOOMFIELD,
RAY McELHINY,
J. R. ARMSTRONG.

Chicago, Feb. 6.

Sleep on, dear Brother, thy task is o'er,
Those faithful hands need toil no more;
A quiet calm has stilled our breast,
Rest, dear Brother, gently rest.

Whereas it has pleased God in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst, our esteemed and honored brother Edwin S. White. Therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 45, bow in meek submission to the all-wise will of the Almighty, in taking from our midst our honorable and cheerful brother, with a character without a blemish. An be it further

Resolved, That while we sincerely mourn his absence and our loss, we do consider it a lesson and warning from our Heavenly Father, to be ready at all times, for the call that comes from him that giveth and taketh, in accordance with His wisdom. Be it further

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved wife and child, our sincere condolence and earnest sympathy in the loss of one who was a man of sterling qualities. Be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, as a token of respect, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to his family and to our official journal, for publication, and that a page of our records be set aside for the preservation of these resolutions.

(Signed.)

T. J. McDougall,
G. FLEMING,
ALEX. COX.

Whereas; It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our esteemed Brother Walter L. Felton

Resolved, That this Local Union bow in meek submission to the all-wise will of the Almighty in taking from our midst our honorable and cheerful Brother; with character without a blemish. Be it further

Resolved, That while we mourn the loss of him whom while in life we held dear

as a Brother and a friend, and while we can never more grasp his hand and see his pleasant smiles in life, we do consider it a lesson and a warning from our heavenly Father to be ready at all times for the call that may come from Him that giveth and taketh in accordance with His wisdom. Be it further

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our sincere condolence and our earnest sympathy in the loss of one who was a man of sterling qualities. Be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, as a token of respect and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to his family and one be spread on the minutes, also a copy be sent our Worker for publication.

A. D. RICHARDSON,
C. E. HAMILTON,
R. A. GENTIS,
Committee on Resolutions.

At the regular meeting of Local Union No. 101, I. B. E. W., Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1906, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Sleep on dear Brother thy work is o'er,
Those faithful hands need toil no more,
A quiet calm has stilled our breast,
Rest, dear Brother, gently rest.

Whereas the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His inscrutable wisdom, has seen fit to send the dread angel to summon to his eternal home our beloved Brother Wm. Franklin Anderson

Resolved, That Local No. 101 bow in meek submission to the all-wise will of the Almighty in taking from our midst an honorable and cheerful brother with a character without a blemish, and be it further

Resolved, That while we sincerely mourn his absence and our loss, we do consider it a lesson and a warning from our Heavenly Father to be ever ready at all times for the call that may come from Him that giveth and taketh in accordance with his wisdom. Be it further

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved wife and three small children, his mother and sisters, whom he so dearly loved, our profound sympathy, in this, their hour of affliction, assuring them that we who labored by his side and knew him so well, will miss his kindly presence and his manly qualities, but little less than those to whom he was connected by the closest ties. And be it further

Resolved, That as a token of regard for him as a coworker and as one who was so brave and kind, the members did attend in a body, when the last sad rites were performed, and as a further mark of our esteem our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy pre-

sented to the widow and a copy be inserted in the next issue of our official journal of this Brotherhood.

M. EILERMANN,
J. H. BERKLEY,
F. J. GRIMES,
C. L. PAGE.
Resolutions Committee.

Sleep on, dear brother; thy task is over,
Those faithful hands need toil no more;
A quiet calm has stilled our breast,
Rest, dear brother, gently rest.

Whereas it has pleased God in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst, our esteemed and honored brother John McDonnell. Therefore be it.

Resolved, That Local No. 45, bow in meek submission to the all-wise will of the Almighty, in taking from our midst our honorable and cheerful brother, with a character without a blemish. An be it further

Resolved, That while we sincerely mourn his absence and our loss, we do consider it a lesson and warning from our Heavenly Father, to be ready at all times, for the call that comes from him that giveth and taketh, in accordance with His wisdom. Be it further

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved Father, Brother and Sisters, our sincere condolence and earnest sympathy in the loss of one who was a man of sterling qualities. Be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, as a token of respect, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to his family and to our official journal, for publication, and that a page of our records be set aside for the preservation of these resolutions.

(Signed.)

T. J. McDougall,
G. Fleming,
Alex. Cox.

It is with heartfelt sorrow and deep grief that we announce the death of our beloved brother, Charles Barnard, who departed from us, and sorrow has cast her shadow over his wife and friends and although he will be missed by all of us, yet will we say, "Not mine but Thy will, O God, be done."

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved wife our sincere condolence and our earnest sympathy in the loss of one who was highly prized.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy be forwarded to our international official journal and a copy to his wife.

SOL HAINES,
DAN REED,
W. E. WITSON,
Committee.

Canton, Ohio, Feb. 19.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst, our esteemed and beloved Brother, William V. Sullivan, and

Whereas, The removal of such a life from among us leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all members of our union, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we mourn the loss of him whom in life we held so dear, and while we can never more grasp his hand, or see his smiling face in this life, we humbly submit to Him, who has called our dear Brother's spirit beyond the grave, and be it further

Resolved, That while words fail to convey our feeling of sorrow, that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family and friends, and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, that the above expression of our feelings be entered in full upon the minutes, that a copy be presented to his family, and a copy forwarded for publication in the official journal.

JOHN F. NOON,
A. P. BARRY,
THOS. GLINN,
CHAS. KNIGHT,
JAS. MCCARRON,
Resolution Committee.

Providence, R. I., March 2.

As God, our Divine Ruler, has thought it best to call to his eternal home our esteemed Brother Edmund La Belle; and as his relatives have our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days as a token of the good will we bear our deceased brother; and we further

Resolve, That we send a copy of these resolutions to his relatives, a copy to our official journal and a copy to be placed on our minute book.

CHAS. E. LAFLIN,
F. S. No. 55.
J. J. O'LEARY,
HARRY JEYS,

Committee on Resolutions.

Des Moines, Iowa.

No. 166 of Winnipeg has just received notice of the death of our esteemed brother, J. H. Auckland.

Whereas, We mourn the loss of one whom, in life, we held dear as a brother and a friend, we humbly submit to Him who has called our brother's spirit to the life beyond the grave; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members of this Local Union; and be it further

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his loss, and extend to his father and relatives our deep-

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est sympathy in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of this Local, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy sent to our Grand Secretary.

JOE BALLENTINE,
Rec. Sec. No. 166.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 25.

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to send the grim messenger again among us and summoned from our midst our esteemed and loyal Brother Whaley, and

Whereas, His presence in council and labor will be sorely missed, and

Whereas, His departure from life marks the second visit of sorrow into his bereaved family in a few days; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, his brothers in life, express our heartfelt and sincere sympathy to his sorrow-stricken family, and be it further.

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his mother, a copy to our official journal for publication, and that a page of our minutes be set aside for a record of these resolutions.

CHAS. PAULSEN,
PHIL. BENDER,
CHAS. CHASE,
Committee.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 25.

It is with heartfelt sorrow and deep grief that Local 221, I. B. E. W., announces the death of Brother Roscoe L. Hill.

Brother Hill met with a misfortune on February 10, 1906 at El Paso, Texas, in a railroad wreck. He was with us but a short while, but during this time he made a host of friends; and his death was a sorrow to all who knew him and to the entire Brotherhood.

His remains were shipped to his old home at Kokomo, Ind., for interment.

The following resolutions were adopted at a special meeting:

Whereas, It has pleased our Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from us our esteemed brother, Roscoe L. Hill, and

Whereas, We mourn the loss of him, who in life we held dear as a brother; and as we can never more grasp his hand and see his pleasant smile in life, we humbly submit to Him who has called our brother to the life beyond the grave; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members of this Local Union; and be it further

Resolved, That we as a union in brotherly

love pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his loss and extending to his parents and relatives our deepest sympathy during their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of sixty days and a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this Local, and that a copy of this be sent to his bereaved family and to the I. B. E. W. for publication.

J. S. COLLINS,
M. B. CONNERY,
C. E. FAULK,
L. E. WALDEN,
A. A. BLYSTONE,
Committee.

Beaumont, Feb. 12, 1906.

It is with great sorrow that we announce the death of our beloved brother and fellowworker, Frank Mann, who fell from the Bell Telephone Co.'s tower in this city on the 14th of February, 1906, a fall of 78 feet. Brother Mann was always an active member of our Local and was true to his obligations in every respect.

Hoping to see this in the next Worker, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

W. S. GILMORE,
Press Sec. Local No. 19.

Atchison, Kan., Feb. 27.

WALL STREET AND ITS ELECTRICITY.

Henry Clews Tells What the Great Financial Center
Owes to the Telegraph and Telephone.

Take away our electrical devices and Wall Street would be paralyzed, says Henry Clews, the historian broker of Wall Street. My answer is "Chaos!"

The methods of doing business in one of the greatest, if not the greatest, financial centers in the world have been completely revolutionized within the memory of many of the members of the Stock Exchange.

First, of course, came the telegraph. In the early days it made possible the distribution of quotations in a more or less cumbersome fashion.

The telephone, however, is probably Wall Street's most useful adjunct. It would be impossible to do business without it along modern lines. By means of the ticker and the telephone a man can trade in thousands of shares a day without going near Wall Street.

He can sit in his private office anywhere in the country, and if he has the skill as well as the financial wherewithal, he can shape the markets of the world.

PRACTICAL ELECTRICITY.

[On this page in the next issue we shall publish some very interesting diagrams of two and three phase systems. Any comments and diagrams relative to this department will be received and published. Make diagrams clear and neat.—Editor.]

Rule to find frequency of machine, or number of cycles per second.

Number of poles multiplied by number of revolutions per minute, divided by two, gives number of cycles per minute; divided by sixty, gives number of cycles per second.

Example.—What is the frequency of an 8-pole machine at 900 revolutions per minute?

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{Rev. per Min.} & = & 900 \\ \text{No. Poles} & = & 8 \\ \hline & & 2)7200 \\ \hline & & 3600(60 \text{ Cycles.} \end{array}$$

What is the object of a compound winding? S. L.

The object of a compound winding in a dynamo is to compensate for decreased voltage when current in main circuit is increased.

The compound winding is the larger, consisting of a few turns larger wire capable of carrying main current, and is in series with armature.

Answer to E. M. O.

The temperature of the carbon crater in an arc light is about 3,600 degrees.

Answer to J. E.

You can detect a short circuit in an armature from the odor of burning varnish. Shut down at once, examine armature and you can detect trouble by high temperature of coil, or if varnish is charred. Test out by commutator and compare drop of potential between bars of commutator. Ohm's law will apply. The framework of machine should be grounded.

Answer to P. A.

Position.—In setting up a dynamo, the place should be dry and free from dust where a cool current of air can be had.

Foundation.—For direct current, foundation large enough for both. Stone or concrete, brick, with large stone top. For small dynamo, bolts may be set in stone top with lead or sulphur. Large dynamo, bolts should go to bottom and secured with iron plates built in.

Sliding Rails.—All belt driven dynamos provide with tightening gear for slack.

Setting Up.—Before setting up any dynamo which has been long used or has been exposed to change of climate it should be kept for a few days in a warm, dry place. Breakdowns are easily caused when machine is not dry.

Before Starting.—Examine dynamo before running for first time. Clean caps and bearings, also journals. Have lubricators well filled.

Daily Attention.—Keep dynamo perfectly clean. Look after brushes. Don't put oil on commutator. Use clean, oily rag. Daily insulation test is good practice. Use copper oil cans. Examine armature. Clean commutator with fine glass paper. Examine brushes. See that they are properly trimmed. See that they bear with a moderate but firm pressure. See that they bear in right positions. For 2 pole they should bear on precisely opposite bars; for 4 pole on bars, that are 1-4 of cir. apart.

If there is fear of dynamo starting in wrong direction, brushes should only be lowered after starting. Current should always be off before brushes are raised. See that connections are tight. Bring dynamo up to speed slowly. Be ready to slow down at any instant. Do not raise a brush without having turned off current, unless there are two brushes side by side. Don't throw main switch until your voltmeter tells you things are right. If brushes spark before you throw on switch, rock them to right position.

Answer to L. V.

Directions for starting machines in multiple, diagrams of which appeared in January Electrical Worker:

A1, A2 are armatures of compound dynamos, T1 T1 and T2 T2 are the terminals, B1 B2 the wire acting in conjunction with the lead T1 T2 on the left, put the armatures in parallel. The dynamos should each be furnished with a switch S in the short circuit. They should also have a switch M in their main circuit between the armature part and the point where the short joins on, so that the armature part may be interrupted without interrupting the short circuit. The connecting wire from brush to brush which should be at least as thick as the main, should be furnished with a switch Z.

Suppose dynamo No. 1 is at work alone, its two switches S M 1 will be closed. If now No. 2 is to be thrown in, the following order must be observed:

First, get up the speed of No. 2 to its full value, then close S2, then Z. This will fully excite its magnetism. Lastly, close M2. When No. 2 has to be thrown out of circuit, the reverse order must be observed: First, open M2, then Z, then S2; lastly, slow down the machine. A combination switch, which will perform these successive operations is desirable.

PRIZE FOR AN ELECTRIC DEVICE.

Five Hundred Dollars to be Awarded for a Much-Needed Device for Use in Electric Light or Power Stations.

A prize contest has been organized by the Hydraulic Power Syndicate of Grenoble, France, relating to a much-needed device for use in electric light or power stations. On the system of wiring which distributes current to the subscribers, each of the branch circuits is established so as to provide for a certain power whose maximum is determined in advance, and the arrangement is made with the subscriber either by contract or meter. It often happens that the maximum of current is exceeded for more or less time, and this causes trouble upon the whole system which the station supplies. It will be of value to have a method which will allow of notifying the subscriber in the first place, and if he pays no attention, of obliging him to return to the conditions of his contract, this without annoying surveillance on the part of the central station. The proposed current-limiting device is to work at a higher power than 5,000 watts and on all kinds of current. It is to give a signal as long as possible before it commences to operate; then it limits automatically the current on the branch line, working every time the proper current is exceeded. It can be set back again, but leaves each time an indication of the resetting. A complete description is to be sent before April 1, 1906, to the Siege Social du Syndicat des Forces Hydrauliques, 63 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, also (if accepted) two apparatus, which are to be tested on the line and in the laboratory. A prize of 2,000 francs (\$500) is to be awarded for the best device.

THE PRESS IN POLITICAL REFORM.

What an Untrammelled and Independent Press has been Able to Accomplish in the State of Pennsylvania.

The Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, for many years a conspicuous figure in American public life, and a man who has held many positions of political honor, including those of cabinet officer and foreign ambassador, pays high tribute to the American press for its part in the recent political reform accomplished in Pennsylvania, his native state. In the *North American Review* for January he says:

"Then, too, was witnessed the amazing power of an untrammelled and independent press. The great journals which owed no allegiance to this 'corrupt and criminal combination,' whose owners and editors had never been upon its pay-rolls, and who were in no danger of going upon them, began their effective work of moral propaganda. They taught, from the beginning of the struggle to the end, in words often tipped as it were with fire, that the privilege of the ballot was a consecrated privilege, and that no man had any more right to prostitute it to his own wicked and selfish purposes when he approached the polls than to so prostitute himself in any other relation in life. In every form of pathetic entreaty and in every form of eloquent appeal these great newspapers made their way to the consciences of the people, and any attempt to state the extent of their influence, or their share in the great victory which was achieved, would only lead to the use of words which might be thought to be exaggeration. It is enough to say that every friend of decent government throughout the land—north, south, east, and west—owes them a debt of lasting gratitude."

Delinquent Local Unions March 1, 1906.

13	.....	July	05	226	.....	Nov.	04	328	.....	Nov.	05	410	.....	Oct.	05
35	.....	April	05	228	.....	Sept.	05	329	.....	April	05	412	.....	Sept.	05
82	.....	Nov.	05	235	.....	Nov.	05	333	.....	June	05	413	.....	Oct.	04
89	.....	Oct.	05	240	.....	Aug.	05	336	.....	June	05	416	.....	July	05
94	.....	Aug.	05	241	.....	Nov.	05	337	.....	July	05	421	.....	Nov.	05
105	.....	Aug.	05	254	.....	Oct.	05	343	.....	Sept.	05	424	.....	Aug.	05
111	.....	Dec.	04	255	.....	April	05	354	.....	Mar.	05	425	.....	July	05
115	.....	Nov.	05	257	.....	April	05	355	.....	Sept.	04	431	.....	July	05
120	.....	Feb.	05	260	.....	Nov.	04	357	.....	Aug.	05	433	.....	June	05
154	.....	June	05	262	.....	Oct.	05	363	.....	Nov.	05	437	.....	Oct.	05
167	.....	Aug.	05	281	.....	Sept.	05	373	.....	May	05	452	.....	Dec.	04
174	.....	April	05	285	.....	Nov.	05	374	.....	Oct.	04	454	.....	May	05
175	.....	Nov.	05	290	.....	Aug.	05	380	.....	Mar.	05	455	.....	June	05
182	.....	Dec.	04	293	.....	Nov.	05	383	.....	Oct.	04	460	.....	July	05
186	.....	Sept.	05	294	.....	Oct.	04	386	.....	Sept.	04	461	.....	July	05
188	.....	Oct.	04	297	.....	May	05	393	.....	Mar.	05	467	.....	Oct.	04
198	.....	Nov.	05	301	.....	Mar.	05	395	.....	Nov.	05	472	.....	Dec.	04
202	.....	June	05	303	.....	Aug.	05	397	.....	Sept.	05				
203	.....	Sept.	04	312	.....	Mar.	05	402	.....	June	04				
219	.....	Aug.	04	315	.....	June	04	403	.....	April	05				
223	.....	Oct.	05	327	.....	June	05	408	.....	Nov.	05				



Local Union No. 9.

No. 9 would have all brothers know that it is still in Chicago and that Chicago is still in Illinois, a fact which seemed to have been forgotten by our worthy officers who met in Springfield and outlined the territory for some District Councils.

No. 9 feels that she has not received fair treatment in the matter and a protest has gone to the executive board to that effect.

While there is but little demand for men here now, yet most all our brothers are working.

We have had six to eight brothers on the sick list all winter. We lost one, Brother Whaley, who died in the hospital after being sick only a few days with pneumonia.

Chicago was favored recently by a visit of Brother McNulty, our Grand President, and also our Second G. V. P. Noonan.

Brother McNulty attended 134's annual reception and was right royally entertained. No. 9 was very sorry that he had to leave the city before we held our regular meeting.

No. 9 has had more than her share of sickness and accidents this winter. We have had an average of about eight drawing benefits all winter.

No. 9 is enjoying a steady growth. Seven candidates were initiated at our last meeting.

C. W. CHASE, P. S.
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 25.

Local Union No. 15.

The activity around these parts that I mentioned in last month's Worker is still with us I am glad to say, and if any of the traveling brothers have Jersey City on their lists they will find our latch-string on the outside and the word "Welcome" on the mat. But remember the "green goods" brothers for they look good to us.

We occasionally add a new member to our flock, but there is still a large field for missionary work.

Now and then we meet one of the unenlightened souls who positively refuses to allow his eyes to be opened.

That's the time you feel like preaching the gospel to him with a hand axe.

There is no one that likes good sound argument better than I do, but when you

hear the argument brought out by this species of leech it makes you doubt if the good Lord put the gray matter in that fellow's head and actually called it brains. He is the kind of fellow that says "why should I join your Union, I'm getting as much money as you?"

We will have to carry him with us as we go onward, brothers, but let us hope the dumping ground is not far distant. It is men of this breed that are responsible for the martyrs of organized labor.

Not long ago I met a brother who was 65 years old and had a wife and three or four children depending upon him for their bread. He had carried a card and had fought for his rights and as a penalty he had been blacklisted by all the companies of any size.

Now, as old age is creeping upon him he is compelled to work as a laborer on the dock. Instead of feeling sorry that he had ever carried a card, he felt proud of it and only regretted that life was so short. That's the kind of men organized labor needs.

I don't know whether to feel sorry or glad that the fellow with the narrow gauge brain wasn't there to hear him. If he had been I suppose his heart would have been in his shoes at the thought of being in the presence of a *Union Man*.

J. B. H., P. Secy.
Jersey City, N. J.

Local Union No. 25.

If this article should come to the eyes of a brother who was in Terre Haute in the latter part of January, 1906, he will undoubtedly remember the fact that he has turned a very dirty trick on a gentleman of this city and one who did him the favor to pay him while he was disabled here, a little over a year ago, through no fault of the company, as he, the *gentleman* referred to, was at that time acting as superintendent. Now, that trick not only hurt the brother, but also hurt the Local to the extent that they will resent it by the most drastic measures. The best thing the brother can do is to return those tools at the earliest date possible and avoid having his name attached to the next article that will appear in this connection, also avoid further trouble. Will say for the benefit

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of the traveling brother that work is picking up to some extent in this vicinity and will be good as soon as the weather breaks up. The Kinloch is a strict card job. The C. U., anything goes, as there is a man by the name of J. E. Craft in charge of the work and we are taking on lots of young blood at present.

F. E. HUCKON, Rec. Sec.

Local Union No. 47.

Things have changed since 47 was heard from last, and it is a pleasure to say it is for the better. Locally the electric workers stand second to none in building crafts of our city, and when you see a lineman on a pole you will see a spot on his cap, and bet your money that is his monthly button. We find the button system a good one. The boys are all proud of them and wear them and you don't need to ask a man to see his card unless circumstances demand. Any wood walkers coming this way wants to have the goods if they expect to be met with a glad hand. Best of all is the support we are receiving from the shops and community in this part of the country. Last year, when we gave our annual ball, the business men gave us a poor welcome—the "Parry fever had them;" but this is changed this year, they all come in for tickets, and turned out with togs. We pulled off a ball February 7, that was second to none given in our city this season. The shops furnished material for decorations that showed what good results can be obtained when we are working in harmony. Things not only look bright in Sioux City, but reports from Iowa and Nebraska District Councils say they are looking forward to a good season, and very few breakers ahead. The Iowa and Nebraska District Councils are coming slow but sure and any one that don't think so just get yourself in communication with some of the officers and they may have a surprise for those who have been hanging back. Hope to hear that all the District Councils are getting on their feet. The boys out this way would like to have the new Constitutions hurried up so as to get posted and up-to-date.

There has been a number of brothers asking me the reason for cutting out the addresses of officers of the locals in the Worker. Not being posted, I wish some one would explain.

Work is slack just at present, but all the brothers are working and those that come this way want to bring the goods if they expect to get a glad hand.

R. E. PERRIN.

Sioux City, Iowa, Feb. 21.

Local Union No. 50.

To all Union Men Greeting:

I have been studying the conditions of the laboring classes, and it has come to my notice that union men (or card men) as a rule do not support one another as they should, such as buying goods. Do you ever stop and think to ask a clerk for his card or see that what you buy has the label on it; or do you see how cheap you can buy the article you purchase?

You should be more loyal to the union principle and demand these things; if you do not you encourage employers to use scab labor and make scabs.

Employers throw this at you and they see it for themselves that you are only there for your selfish ends:

"The reason we don't employ union men and pay the wages they ask is this: There is no demand for this article, and why should I put this label on this article and employ union help when I can get others for less wages and sell my goods just the same?"

There is a remedy for this evil, it is to quit fighting among ourselves and get closer affiliated with one another. "In union there is strength." Could we alone get these concessions? No. Then get up and doing; work for that end, then we will succeed. President Gompers of the A. F. of L. told the unions to stay out of politics, but I have a different view. I say, get into politics and start with the city council, and go to the President and elect union men, not men that come around and say, "I have always upheld union men," but men from among the working men, and not men the employers want.

They may pass the laws, but they don't go far enough; they should prosecute also, which they fail to do.

Get good union men in there and force them to carry out the laws and prosecute also, and if they fail, keep on until you find some one who will—that should be our motto.

Here is another point: teach unionism, begin at home and tell your wife and children and teach them that it is not the cheapness of the article that puts a dollar in your pocket, because if you don't create a demand for union goods some of these days there will be no demand for your craft and you will have to spend the dollar you saved and many more that if you had spent in the cause in the first place you would not have had to spend in the effect.

So, brothers, take my warning before it is too late. After a deed is done you may see your folly; then it is too late; then you may think why didn't I make this my motto in 1906: Demand the card and demand the label.

If J. B. Gumore is alive, tell him to write to L. T. Young, Belleville, Ill.

L. T. YOUNG.

Belleville, Ill., Jan. 31.

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Local Union No. 123.

Knowing that you have not heard anything from Local 123 for some time, and as I have been elected Press Secretary, for the ensuing term, I shall endeavor to have an article in the Worker every month, to let the other unions and our traveling members know that we still exist and are in flourishing condition and expect to keep it that way.

Work is a little slack at present, but we all have employment and expect that work will pick up in a few months, and everything will be in a more prosperous condition than at present.

With best wishes and good health to all the Brotherhood, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. H. TOMLINS, *Rec. and Press Secy.*
Wilmington, N. C., March 2.

Local Union No. 143.

The present writing sees the unions of this state facing a situation which may put them in the position of fighting for their existence.

There has been introduced into the Senate of this state a bill containing the following provisions:

"All members of unincorporated voluntary associations shall be personally liable, jointly and severally, for all debts, obligations, contracts, and liabilities of such unincorporated voluntary association, *whether or not they were members at the time of contracting such debts* * * * and any property owned by any such association shall be subjected to the payment of such debts." * * *

Not in years has there been a member of a lawmaking body with the hardihood to come out in the open with such a direct attack on labor organizations; to be sure, this measure would affect some societies and clubs, but the first result would be to put any striking union in a position where the employing company could bring suit for damages to their business, if not to property, and if they could once get a judgment, they could proceed to collect it from any man who had managed to get together a few hard earned dollars or to get a roof of his own to cover his head.

The Central Labor Union of this city has taken up the matter and will ask every labor body in the state to protest to their representatives against the passage of this bill. It is possible that we may yet arouse so much excitement in the matter that the politicians who misrepresent the people at Columbus may hesitate and decide to try other and less brazen means to coerce the working men who have refused to be guided by the employers' specious arguments that "the interests of labor and capital are identical" and that the "em-

ployer can be trusted to look out for the interests of his workmen."

No one believes, in this enlightened age, that the interests of capital and labor are or can be the same; there was a time, it is true, but it was many years ago, when the employer and his workmen were in a much more intimate relation than they are today. A man who could run a small business had a few men, often his immediate neighbors or lifelong acquaintances in his employ and every man could look forward to a time in the near future, when he would have a business of his own or, as often happened, would be taken in with his former employer as a partner in the business he had helped to build up.

Under these circumstances the employer had a personal interest in his men which was not measured by the number of dollars they put into his pockets and the workman had in the work the interest not only of an employee, but of a friend.

Possibly you fail to see the connection between this ancient history and the bill now before the Senate, but as a matter of fact the two ideas represent the past and present attitudes of capital toward labor about as well as anything could.

As the era of consolidation opened, it began to do away with large numbers of these small shops, mills and factories of which we have just read and as soon as the largest part of the workers were employed by large corporations each individual became merely a cog in the industrial machine, known only to his more immediate bosses by a number and to his owners, when they realized his existence at all, as a greedy fellow who thought he ought to get more pay because of the great prosperity which had come upon the masters as a result of the saving of the new system of production which the good Lord had so kindly bestowed upon them.

One of the first results of this was that the workers' interest was to get as much money for his work as he could, while the capitalists' interests lay in getting the greatest possible amount of work done for the last possible expenditure. Here was a situation impossible to ever settle with satisfaction; every cent that the worker could compel his employer to increase wages was so much less that the employer could call his profit; every cent that wages could be forced downward, was just so much of the comforts of life taken from the workers and their families; some one was going to lose in either case and as each class much preferred it should be the other, it became merely a question of strength, the workers with their unions and the capitalists with their dollars, but here the workers allowed the capitalists to steal a march on them.

They discovered that while ordinarily a man had a right to walk up and down public streets, converse with others and attend meetings, all these rights might suddenly be taken from him at the behest of some judge and if he persisted he could be im-

prisoned and fined for contempt of court and all without having in the slightest disobeyed the laws of city, state or nation.

They also discovered that while this weapon of injunction was freely used to prevent men from leaving their employment it could not be used to prevent an employer from discharging whom he would. The unions were dismayed, their power of organization could not avail against this new, strange form of law that could be made to cover the most common rights of men and at the whim of one man make criminals of a whole community. As they dimly began to realize that they as a majority should control the powers of government which seemed to favor the rich minority and to regard labor as merely a dependent, they were at once met by the cries, "Keep politics out of the union;" "You must not look for the cause, deal with the effects;" "Unions will break up if they go into politics," etc.

It is strongly believed that the inspiration for most of these arguments came from the professional politicians who could see their finish if the working people came into power, but at the same time the capitalist class never relaxed their efforts to fill all offices with their known friends. They contrive to keep the working people divided by such issues as seem to be of great importance to them, but after they have placed capital's chosen ones in office the issues seem to be forgotten. The proposed law which heads this article is an illustration of the absolute control that the capitalist has over our law-making bodies. Mr. Atwell has the grace to be ashamed of his bill, in fact, he says it is not his bill at all, but was presented by request of others.

What others? Who would you think would want such a law? Mr. Atwell does not deny that this proposed law might work great hardship on labor unions, he says that he is a friend of union labor, we will give him the benefit of the doubt and suppose that he is, what can he do in such a case. He knows that the powerful interests who wish such a law can find some one who will present it, and that should he refuse he would be crushed without remorse and his political future ruined. He knows that a champion of the laboring masses will meet with the fate of the early martyrs, while those who should rush to his defense will sit calmly by never raising a hand—even more they will on election day assist their masters in the slaughter.

Brothers, a change is at hand; we are living in an age when history is hot in the making; the working class the world over is restless under the yoke of capital and will not much longer endure. In all lands the workers are gathering closer to one another and finding that they have mutual interests which they have never before realized. Leaders are springing up in the most unexpected places; leaders who toil and suffer with the common people and know every heart throb of their joys and

sorrows, the people everywhere are rousing themselves for the dawn of the new day when man shall cease to climb by thrusting down his fellow man. The workers are standing more and more firmly united in the consciousness of their power. They are marching to the final victory with the rallying cry, "Workers, unite, you have a world to gain, and nothing but your chains to lose."

H. J. WILLIAMS, Press Secy.
Ashtabula, O., Jan. 24.

Local Union No. 163.

Dear Brothers: I am disappointed this time, as I expected to be able to state that our strike would be over with all the companies that we have been on strike against since September, 1905. I am sorry to say I can't, for we have a hard fight here against Mr. J. H. Perkins, late from Youngstown, Ohio, who stated before the city council of this city that he has the honor of breaking up three strikes and he was going to bust this one or lose his job, and we believe if he sticks to his word his job is lost. I want to inform the brothers that I have sent in a letter every month, but for some reason it hasn't been published. I suppose there was a good reason, perhaps I was too late. I would ask a favor of the editor if he will please copy from the card inclosed, which is one of the many thousand we have distributed since our trouble began; and, if he thinks best, copy the three which I enclose, as they show what Local 81 of Scranton and Local 163 of Wilkes-Barre have done for our craft in the last six months. We are still doing business. The first meeting in February we took in five new members and last night we took in four—nine new ones for February. I have lots I could tell, but it is too late, and after writing all the evening, I am tired.

Brother Barriety, we miss you, and Brothers Wood and Tuberdy, but we are still one point ahead of Perkins and he is two men short.

W. F. BARBER, Rec. Sec.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Feb. 27.

Local Union No. 166.

Winnipeg inside men are doing good and everything is running smooth. It seems that whatever new men come to this city, the first thing they want to do is to join the union, if they have not already done so. They require very little enticing, and come in with a good will. The average initiation every meeting night (twice a month) is three.

Just this time last year, I find in looking over the books, that there were only about fifty members, now there are nearly 125,

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which speaks immense for the progress of the past year. Of course our city is growing fast, and therefore our local, in accordance, must do so.

I am sorry to say that the worst habit our members have, is not regularly attending our meetings. We have a fine of 50 cents levied on all members absent the two meetings in a month, but that don't seem to be of much value.

Being a delegate to the Trades and Labor Council, I attended the last meeting, and the most important subject discussed was the Mechanic's Lien Act of Manitoba. Our legal adviser was there, and discussed with us the merits and demerits. However, to make a long story short, it was left in the hands of a committee of five, our financial secretary being one of the above committee. As the proposed amendments must be up at the Manitoba Legislature before the 24th, I am unable to say how it will pan out.

By the bye, before I stop short, I wish to state that there is a new local of the International Bartenders Union in this city which has just been organized. I guess that will help some.

Wishing every success to the Grand Officers and the Brotherhood, I am,

Yours fraternally,

JOE BALLANTINE, Rec Sec.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 18.

Local Union No. 187.

As Local No. 187 has not had a letter in the Worker for a long time, it becomes my humble duty to pen a few lines. Everything is going along nicely up here and work is pretty good, both inside and out. The light company is still unfair to our craft, and they are having a pretty hard time with their work. The Bell has been doing a good deal of work in and around Oshkosh this winter, so it has kept the boys a going nicely all winter. We have got the boys pretty well in line but there are a few stray ones to get. We are constantly adding new members to our Local, and if you should happen to come this way with a good card we would be pleased to have any Brother stop and see us.

Wishing all Brothers success, I am yours truly,

P. S. BIXBY, Press Secy.

Oshkosh, Wis., Feb. 26.

Local Union No. 204.

I will let the brothers know that there are a few faithful ones here, and that we are adding to the good cause. We have initiated seven new members in the last two months.

All members are working and prospects are good for some work here this spring.

We regret the loss of our esteemed

Brothers, Charles Chandler and Robt. M. Hoglin, as both resigned from the president's chair of our Local and were hard workers for the cause of union labor in our branch of work. They took their cards out of 204 and deposited them in the local at Paducah, Ky.

With best wishes to all I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. R. BETHARD, Press Secy.

Springfield Ohio, March 1, 1906.

Local Union No. 215.

It has been some time since I saw anything about our Local at the famous Hot Springs, where the hot water flows from an unseen fire, and where many a brother is cured of his ills. Well, brothers, we still have a Local here, but it is rather a hard job to keep it going, as most of the brothers stop here only for a short time, just long enough to get the benefits of the baths, and then blow out for a better clime. There are eight or ten home guards here, but the most of them don't carry the goods. The light don't want any card men and the South Western Tel. & Tel. Co. don't have much use for the green goods, but I think there are some brothers carrying cards who are very unworthy of them. There were a couple of that sort in here a short time ago, by the name of Guy Tracy and Jack Stanlish; they claimed to be card men, but did not have their cards with them, and I have learned since they left that Stanlish has not had a card in a year or more. They had about \$22,000 coming to them from the Postal Telegraph Co., and waited here to get their money. They were helped by the brothers here and succeeded in getting a widow lady to trust them for board until their money arrived. Also borrowed five dollars from a sick brother on the strength that they would pay him when their money came. They got their money all right and took it with them and left a twenty-dollar board bill unpaid, for the landlady to remember them by; and the brother that loaned them the five dollars did not get a cent of it. He has been laid up for nine months with rheumatism and was compelled to leave town in a side door sleeper with what little money he had left to look for a job and try to work, for he is too proud and too manly to ask for assistance from his brother workmen. I hope that all brothers who see this and have the misfortune to meet Mr. Tracy and Mr. Stanlish will hand them the kind of a package they deserve.

Yours fraternally,

Press Secretary.

Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 27.

Local Union No. 216.

Work is fairly good, all members working and will need more men in near future when spring opens, but if you haven't got the green goods you needn't come around, as you have got to show this bunch, as we are unbelievers. Floaters always welcome.

Brother Alex. Rogers, of Vincennes, Ind., was in town last week on a short visit; come again, Alex.

Brother W. A. Springfield left yesterday for Clay, Ky., where he has accepted a position with the C. T. & T. Co.

The Rural Home is preparing to extend their lines, also build an exchange at Habit, this county, at once.

President D. C. Smith reports conditions improving in the South. We can stand lots of that. We hope Brother Smith gets in our territory in the near future. We would be glad to see him any old time.

No. 216 would be glad to see the Worker come out earlier in the month, as they haven't arrived yet.

Well, as the news is rather scarce, I will close with best wishes to the I. B. E. W.

E. L. MITCHELL, R. S. and P. S.
Owensboro, Ky., Feb. 26.

Local Union No. 230.

At our last meeting I was instructed to forward the following for publication:

Local 230 has had trouble with the B. C. Telephone Co. here since April 10, 1905, and while said company are not on the unfair list at present, yet a satisfactory agreement has not been reached. One of the most persistent workers in the non-union ranks has been a reputed ex-brother, A. C. Fletcher, who has while here, repeatedly refused to have anything to do with the Union. When the Telephone Co. had no further use for him they discharged him. Using a pull he has in church circles, he unsuccessfully tried to get on with the Light. He has just left for parts unknown, leaving numerous unpaid debts. We wish to warn our Brother Locals to look out for him. His description is: Height about 5 ft. 6 in., weight, about 135; eyes, rather sunken, smooth face, hair quite gray and a plausible manner of speaking.

F. SHAPLAND, Rec. Sec.
Victoria, B. C., Feb. 11.

Local Union No. 217.

Local No. 217 has got a new press secretary and he means to attend strictly to business, so here goes.

Work is pretty good here just at present, most all of the Brothers working. We are just getting over the effects of a long drawn out strike, which started October 1, 1904,

and lasted until November 1, 1905, which resulted in leaving the town practically open shop.

We are gathering the Brothers together again and hope to have a strictly card town in the near future, as far as the electrical work is concerned. New applications come in every meeting night, which helps to brighten up our hopes. Brothers Dave Alexander and Chas. Johnson, former members of our Local, have recently returned from Butte, where they have been for some time.

The building prospects for the summer are quite bright. We will do the best we can with any Brothers floating this way, but bring the goods with you as it looks good to us. With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally,

J. T. WATTS, P. S.
Seattle, Wash., Feb. 20.

Local Union No. 251.

Perhaps some of the Brothers don't know that away down here in the piney woods of the South, on the banks of the muddy old Arkansas, lies the beautiful little city of Pine Bluff, the home of Local Union, No. 251, made up of as good a bunch of fixers as ever "skinned a wire or hiked a stick," but for fear some one will refer to the old adage that, "self praise is half scandal," I will cut that end dead and string a line ahead on something else. Well everything has been very good for the "fixers" in this part of the country this winter, as most of the boys have been kept busy all the time, and I don't think there is an idle Brother in town at the present writing. Prospects for work are very flattering for this spring and summer, and any Brother coming this way will be very warmly received if he is right, if he is not, we can't use him, so there you are. Will say that there are not but two men in the Bluff working without cards, one inside, and one out. Think I will succeed in landing the "Hiker" soon. Well as this is my first attempt at writing to the Worker, I will ring off and call you up again at a later date. With every good wish for the entire Brotherhood, I am,

Yours fraternally,

E. E. "SLIM" WALKER, Rec. Sec.
Pine Bluff, Ark., Feb 21.

Local Union No. 258.

Just a word from Local Union No. 258, to let the world know we are still in existence. Things are about the same in and around Providence. About all the boys are at work, except the "Road Buster," Alex. Balfour. He dropped in on us a few days ago after an extended trip through the South and West, and is busy whistling

"Home Sweet Home" since his arrival. Providence for mine, is his slogan.

The annual ball held February 15 in Music Hall, was a grand success, both socially and financially, we always have the best of times, you bet.

It is with a feeling of deepest regret I have to write of the death of another of our esteemed Brothers. Wm. V. Sullivan, while at work for the Narragansett Electric Light Co., on the corner of Hope and Wickenden streets, last Friday, February 23, Brother Sullivan received a shock throwing him from the pole, he alighted on his head, on the curb stone, killing him almost instantly. Brother Sullivan was a staunch member of our Local, he was employed by the Western Union Telegraph Co. for a number of years, but for the past two years has been employed by the Lighting Company of this city. He leaves a host of friends to mourn his loss.

This is about all I have to write this month. Hoping this will be in time for the next issue of the Worker I am,

Fraternally yours,
JAS. CROWLEY, Press Secy.

Providence, R. I., March 2, 1906.

Local Union No. 317.

Local No. 317 is still alive, and we are "rounding up" past Workers, and others who are distributed around the city. We have had and are having an uphill fight against self-wise outsiders, whose plea is that they don't have to join the union, but the way the wind is blowing at present they may have to change their tune before long. In a fire which occurred a couple of weeks back, Brother Kruger sustained a few injuries, which may incapacitate him for several weeks to come. The brother had time to get out and get his belongings out also, but instead of this he gave the alarm to other residents, thus enabling them to escape in safety, and by so doing he lost all. Needless to say Brother Kruger will not want for anything. We have pretty fair prospects ahead of us here and as all the boys have had a touch of "inspector of public buildings"—a fine job, except that there is no salary attached,—we will be ready to "deliver the goods" when the time comes.

With best wishes from this Local,

Fraternally yours,

N. J. FLYNN, Press Sec'y.
Portland, Ore.

Local Union No. 344.

A few words from Sydney, as we have been laying somewhat quiet, I think it is time we were saying something, if no more than wishing all I. B. of E. W. a happy and prosperous year. We are only new beginners but with the Lord's help we hope to be in shape if ever trouble strikes this island, to make them think that we are in

for justice and honest labor. But from all appearances things look bright for 1906 here. Well as this is my first attempt at press work, I will close by wishing to see a letter in the Worker from Local 119, as my mother lives there.

Wishing all Brothers success,
Yours fraternally,
W. R. DUNCAN, Rec. Secy.
Sydney, N. S., Canada, Feb. 14.

Local Union No. 418.

Local No. 418 is holding a series of open meetings and through the sincere and earnest efforts of Organizer Kennedy and the good Brothers of Local 418, we are having grand success. At our meeting on February 13, we initiated six applicants, and at our last meeting on February 20, we received five applications. We are looking forward to the time, which will be in the near future, when every man working at the electrical business within the jurisdiction of Local 418, will be carrying an I. B. E. W. card.

Brother Kennedy is doing a grand and noble work for the cause of unionism in Southern California. He succeeded in establishing a sub-Local, composed of twenty-six members, at Santa Ana, California some time ago, and goes to San Bernardino next week to establish a sub-Local there of thirty-five or forty members. I attended a meeting of Local No. 61, of Los Angeles, last night, at which they initiated twenty-seven applicants, and they have a large number of applications on hand to consider, all due to the efforts of Brother Kennedy.

For fear of the waste basket I will close, wishing you and the Brotherhood success, I am,

Yours fraternally,
JOHN WHITE, Press Secy.
Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 23.

Local Union No. 441.

Brothers: This being our last letter, it will be short. We, the members of No. 441, decided to consolidate with Local No. 84 of this city. We got their consent to organize No. 441, thinking it a good thing for the Brotherhood, and we did get some of the old ex-brothers back in by so doing, and we have got along very nicely for a small Local, but we decided it was unnecessary to run it any longer. It was an extra expense on us Brotherhood men to have a couple of outside Locals in the same town, so we will go back to No. 84. You see, it throws the members together more and that is what we want; it helps the craft to become better acquainted and more unionized.

Everything in our city is getting along O. K. We are getting a new member most every meeting and I hope we can continue doing good all this year and on and on.

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Any member who has been to Atlanta seeing this will understand that we are all one and that there is not any more No. 441. We are always glad to have a new member drop in and see us when in Atlanta.

Yours fraternally,

L. O. TURNER, P. S.
Atlanta, Ga.

Sixth District Convention.

One of the most enthusiastic and most fruitful meetings of the Sixth District Convention was held in Ft. Worth, Texas, January 18-19, 1906, when the members of the Brotherhood of Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Ter., and Arkansas met for the purpose of making laws and rules to confirm to our International Constitution, governing District Councils. The meeting was opened by Chairman Brother J. P. Connors, of Dallas, Texas.

The following officers were elected: Walter M. Graham, San Antonio, President; Thos. H. Brewster, Beaumont, Vice-President; Frank Swor, Ft. Worth, Secretary-Treasurer. Below will be found a few of the extracts from the minutes of the meeting:

That this Council try and thoroughly organize the unorganized.

That this Council recommend that all Local Unions affiliate with the Texas State Federation of Labor and send delegates to the coming convention to be held in Beaumont, Texas, the second Monday in May, 1906. That this Council recommends that Locals use every honorable means to increase their membership, namely, by class initiations, placing of premiums on applications secured, holding of open meetings and otherwise arousing the interest and enthusiasm of the membership, and all men following the craft. There were a few Locals which were not represented, but that was their fault, as the Secretary-Treasurer sent out notices of the call meeting to all Locals of the district. Our next meeting will be held either in Greenville or Dallas, Texas, January 18, 1907 (the city to be decided by referendum vote). We expect all Locals to have a delegate present, so that we may be able to comprehend our duty as union men, and to persevere onward until we shall see all men working in the electrical business safely in the arms of our great and noble International Brotherhood.

Grand Vice, James P. Noonan, was with us and assisted us in many ways, and he certainly had an influence over some of the non-union men of Ft. Worth, as Local 156 have taken in nine new members since his visit here and the prospects are very good for a number more in the near future. The success of a Local Union depends solely on its members. If the Locals in this district could only get the working support of the membership, we could increase our

number 1,000 within the next twelve months. That sounds big, but it could be done, as the material is here on the ground, and it behoves us all to get busy if we ever expect to better the conditions in this district.

Fraternally,

FRANK SWOR, Sec.-Treas., Sixth Dist.
Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 12.

To the Seventh District.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 18, 1906.

To the officers and members of the Pacific Council, 7th District, I. B. E. W., greeting:

On December 27, 1905, I as President of the Pacific Council, received from Local 283 of Oakland, Cal., a wage agreement adopted by said Local to be presented to the Home Telephone Company of Alameda County.

The agreement was approved by G. V. P. M. J. Sullivan for the Brotherhood, and by myself for the Council.

We had a meeting with the committee from Local 283, and it was then agreed that we would get the officers of the Home Company of Alameda to force the other Home Companies of the Pacific coast to sign up if possible.

After coming to that agreement the Secretary-Treasurer of the Council was instructed to send a letter to each Local on the Coast, stating that we were going to try and force all of the Home Telephone Co's. on the Coast to sign the wage agreement as adopted by Local 283.

So we told the officers of the local company that they would have to get the agreement signed by all the companies or we could not sign with them.

They stated that they had nothing to do with any of the other companies that each company was independent of the others, that the officers of one company had nothing to do with the affairs of any other company.

And that they were representing the Home Telephone Company of Alameda County and had nothing to do with the Home Telephone Companies of any other town.

As President of the Council, at all times looking out for the interest of all the Locals and the members at large of the Council, I stayed the negotiations with the officers of the Home Company of Alameda County for two weeks so as to investigate and see if there was any connection between the different Home Telephone Companies.

After a thorough investigation, we found that there was no connection between the different companies in the different cities, and that it would be impossible for the officers of the Home Telephone Company of Alameda County to sign for, or to compel the officers of the other companies to sign an agreement.

After finding there was no way to bring

the other companies to time through the local company, we proceeded to sign up with the local company.

"Following is a copy of the agreement as signed."

Fraternally yours,
H. L. WORTHINGTON,
President, Pacific Council.

Tri-State District Council of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

To the I. B. E. W., Greeting:

The Tri-State District Council met in Greensburg, Pa., on February 4 with thirty delegates present.

Immediately from the start the delegates seemed to understand that they had come there for the purpose of transacting business, which was very evident after a glance at the Secretary's minutes.

The intelligence and generalship displayed by the delegates in handling the perplexing questions showed that the I. B. E. W. has some members who are far above the average man, and there is not a shadow of a doubt but that the Tri-State District Council will prove to be the emancipator of the electrical worker in its jurisdiction. Now a word to the two or three Locals that have as yet not sent any delegate. The Tri-State District Council is not an experiment, neither is it a theory, nor an imaginary Council, but is an established amalgamation of the Locals of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Northern West Virginia, and it today is recognized as a very important factor in the electrical world. It was organized in Wheeling, W. Va., on July 23, 1905, with F. E. Barr as its first President. Every Local Union affiliated since its launching in the sea of unionism has met with unbounded success. Today the Council is officered by good, true and tried union men, whose time and talent are at the disposal of the Brotherhood.

The next meeting of the Council will be held in Steubenville, Ohio, on April 8, 1906, at 1 p. m. sharp, and at which time we trust that we may have a delegate present from all Local Unions, large and small, and at which will be present some of our Grand Officers.

If there is any information desired by any Local Union they can have same supplied by communicating with the Secretary, P. T. McDonald, 240 E. Main St., Connellsville, Pa., or the President, J. A. Groves, Oakdale, Pa., care Chartiers Tel. Co.

In the next issue of our official journal will be found a short history of the lives and careers of the officers.

Submitted for the good of the Brotherhood and the emancipation of the wage worker. I am,

Fraternally,
P. T. McDONALD, Secy.
240 E. Main St., Connellsville, Pa.

An Estimate of True Character.

The man who relies upon his own judgment; who pursues a brave, well-defined principle; who fearlessly throws aside the emulation of other men; who has proper originality, coupled with common sense, does not waste time in catering to the tastes of others, is sure to win success in any honorable enterprise that he may enter.

The man with no mind of his own has opinions founded only upon the utterances of others, and can give the world no fresh ideas of helpfulness. It was nothing but the dauntless independent spirit of individuality, the forceful self judgment so characteristic of our members, that has brought our brotherhood to the acme of national nobleness in which she soars today, like her emblematic badge, that sends messages on the wings of electricity, above her sister organizations which have been kept back by unprogressive forms of government.

The man who pins himself to the coat tail of some so-called "big gun," hoping to reach a position of honor or influence, is likely to encounter a stiff gale that will blow the coat tail too high in the air and deposit the poor deluded of no judgment or initiative of his own in a nook or crevice that is the least of his aspirations. Express your own ideas and see to it that they are noble and worthy. Then when necessary, expound them fearlessly.

Never allow any power or influence to deter you from the path of right, kites rise against the wind.

Thoughts and ideas should be adapted to the needs of the present. Above all, they should be practical and helpful, not selfish and down pulling. Give the world something in idea or action that it can utilize, something that it may honor you for, and not denounce you as one who has made life worse, and not better, for your living. The man who is sincere to the best that is in himself will never let money buy his friendship or corrupt his opinions. He will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is not the mouth piece of someone else.

The one who learns to "hoe his own row," and to hoe it well and honorably, will meet his meed of success.

GRANT GATLIN.

Oskaloosa, Iowa, Feb. 14, 1906.

P. J. McGuire, one of the ablest men the labor movement has known, died February 18, 1906. He organized the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and was the secretary of that organization for many years.

The Boston C. L. U. has endorsed the municipal lighting proposition submitted by L. U. 103, I. B. E. W., of Boston and the same it to be urged for immediate passage by the city government of Boston.

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What Trade Unions Have Done.

By HERBERT N. CASSON.

Let us first look at a few things that have been done by organized labor. Very few people know the half of them.

We are apt to forget that 100 years ago men, women and children toiled from 78 to 84 hours a week—13 and 14 hours a day. This was the average, but many employers ground 16 hours a day out of their jaded wage-slaves.

In 1800 every laboring man and mechanic was at work at 4 a. m. At 10 they had an hour for lunch, at 3 an hour for dinner, and then on till dark. As late as 1836 women and children began work in some factories at 4:30 a. m.; and in New England it was the custom to light the lamps and work an hour before dawn, as well as an hour after—thus stealing two hours a day from rest.

The average laborer 100 years ago had fewer comforts and less consideration than a horse or dog has today. There was no Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Wage-workers.

The laborer lived in a house of unpainted boards; he had sand on the floor instead of carpet, and his dishes were made of pewter instead of china. If he had fresh meat once a week he thought himself lucky. A good share of his wages was paid in rum and gin; then, when he got drunk, his employer had him arrested.

In 1779 the bricklayers of New Jersey were worked 14 hours, and housed worse than the pigs which at that time roamed freely through the streets of every American city. A young man named Michael Menton wrote a letter to a paper, describing their condition; and, although all his charges were found to be true, he was arrested for libel and sentenced to 60 days in jail. To speak a word in defense of wage workers was thus rated as a crime in Revolutionary times.

The first American factories were governed by the most oppressive regulations. The workers were taxed to support churches, and fined if habitually absent from religious worship. The factory windows were nailed down, for fear the operatives might look outside and waste time. Proper ventilation was unknown.

Worst of all, it has been clearly proved, that in some factories *women and children were thrashed with a cowhide* if the overseer caught them snatching a moment's rest. One 11-year-old girl had her leg broken by a "billet of wood" hurled at her by a savage foreman. Such were the "good old times."

After the War of Independence, work and wages remained the same. The Revolution did not mean two cents a day more to any worker in the country. As McMaster says: "In the general advance made

by society in fifty years (1775 to 1825) the workingman had shared but little. Many old grievances no longer troubled him, but new ones, more numerous and galling than the old, were pressing him sorely. Wages had risen, but not in proportion to the cost of living."

With few exceptions the "fathers" of the Republic were by no means desirous of bettering the wage-worker's condition. In 1784 Governor John Jay, of New York, grumbled that "the wages of mechanics and laborers are very extravagant," though the average wages at the time amounted to fifty cents a day.

Jefferson tells us that the topic of conversation at a large dinner party given by President John Adams was "the enormous price of labor." President Adams declared that he had hired men ten years before \$50 a year and board, while now he was obliged to pay the "enormous" sum of \$150 a year.

The city of Washington was built by workers who got not more than 50 cents a day. The diggers, choppers, hod-carriers, etc., got \$70 a year, and worked, as all laborers did, from sunrise to sunset.

When this century began, wages in New York were 40 cents a day, and in Baltimore 36 cents. The average rate, all over the country, was \$65 a year, with board and perhaps lodging.

As late as 1835, the Baltimore weavers were working 12 hours a day for 65 cents. At Great Falls, N. H., in 1844, the factory girls labored from 5 a. m. until 7 p. m., with only 15 minutes for breakfast and 30 minutes for dinner. What they *earned* we do not know, but all they received was \$1.25 to \$2 a week.

The success of trade unions in raising wages may be shown by the following facts: In 1850 the average factory wages were \$247 a year; in 1890, \$446. Wages in cotton factories in 1830 were 44 cents a day; in 1873, \$1.49.

Therefore, if it had not been for trade unions workingmen might now be working for 50 cents a day, and business might be as dull and sluggish as it is in Spain, where the laborer buys a new suit once in five years and lives on rye and garlic.

The high rate of wages in this country, compared with Europe and Asia, is not accidental. It is not due to the greater benevolence on the part of American capitalists. It is not due to the fact that this is a new country; the Canadian province of Quebec is a new country, yet wages are lower there than in England. It is due to the *seventy-five years' fight against low wages* made by organized labor.

The real "law of wages" depends on the grade of the workers themselves. *Workers get as much of their product as their com-*

bined, organized intelligence and courage deserve. An intelligent union man may produce \$6 worth a day, and get \$5 of it; while a submissive Chinese gold-miner may find a nugget every day and get \$2 a week for making his employer's fortune.

To describe all the various reforms that have been inaugurated by organized labor bodies would require an entire book. To give an idea of the labor legislation which has been *first thought out in trade unions* and then forced through stupid or corrupt Legislatures, the following instances may be mentioned:

- Fire-escapes on factories.
- Inspectors of factories.
- Protection from dangerous machinery.
- Abolition of child labor.
- Shorter work-day.
- Ventilation in all workshops.
- Seats for women where possible.
- Weekly payment of wages.
- Two outlets to mines.
- Protected wages of wives from attachment.
- Industrial and evening schools.
- Special railroad rates for wage-workers.
- Boards of arbitration.
- Abolished truck stores.
- Guaranteed worker's wages by lien.
- Australian ballot.
- Saturday half-holiday.

Many of the above reforms are not in force in all the states, but the unions are steadily working to make them universal.

Thus, the story of American organized labor shows that again and again the trade unions undertake some task *which the community as a whole ought to do*; and in spite of the greatest opposition they persevere in the good work until the government or the middle classes take up the matter, complete the long-delayed work, and receive all the credit.

"Vote yourself a farm," said the labor papers 75 years ago, and they were scoffed at by the press and the colleges and the business men's clubs. The labor papers refused to be sneered into silence, and today unanimous public opinion declares that they were right.

The Homestead Law, enacted in 1862, has been called "one of the most beneficent and successful laws ever passed." By its provisions any present or prospective citizen can get a farm of 80 or 160 acres for a payment of five or ten dollars, receiving a title after five years' occupation. It has been the means of settling millions of acres in the Western States.

It was the trade unions that discovered the shameful fact lately that 30,000 little children are working in the cotton mills of the South.

And when Alabama at the dictation of the cotton manufacturers, repealed its child-labor law, and put hundreds of little tots into its unhealthy factories, it was the A. F. of L., not the Foreign Missionary Boards or Church Conventions that sent a special woman organizer, at great expense,

up and down the state, to have the law re-enacted.

These are only a few of the good acts that trades unions have done for this country.

They have always stood for the rights of the many, against the unjust privileges of the few; and the wage-worker who tries to weaken their influence should rightly be classed with the Benedict Arnolds and Judas Iscariots of the world.

TRADE UNIONS PRESERVE PERSONAL LIBERTY.

Some writers and orators, who know less about the labor question than they do about the North Pole, declare that trades unions destroy personal liberty and keep all the workers down to a dead level of sloth and incompetency."

This is just as true as to say that the seats in a street-car destroy the liberty of the passengers to stand up.

There never was a more shameless fraud than this "right to work" proposition, in the way that it is being put forward by the Trusts. *The right to work for nothing is not a right; it is a wrong.*

When a body of workmen are being treated with gross injustice, when their employer contemptuously refuses even to arbitrate, and when they choose to be strikers, rather than slaves, the "scabs" who take their places are morally criminals.

It is legal to be a "scab" in such a case. There is no law against the "scab" any more than there is against the monopolist or the Wall Street plunger. But the harm wrought to the nation by these three is as great as that done by burglars or counterfeiters.

No man has a right to make himself a menace to the community or nation in which he lives. The man who is beastly enough to be satisfied to live in a pig-stye, has no right to endanger the public health by his unclean habits.

In everything else except money-making and the labor question it is a principle of law that no one has a right to be a public nuisance or a public menace.

Do we not quarantine a man's private house and violate its privacy in a dozen ways if he or any of his family have a contagious disease?

What becomes of the sanctity of the home when the home contains a case of cholera?

How long would we permit a man to play a cornet in an apartment house from midnight until 2 o'clock in the morning?

Would he not hear the peremptory knock of the janitor and a policeman in less than half an hour? And how much would his plea of "individual rights" amount to?

I do not mean to say that a worker who tries, ignorantly or deliberately, to break up a trade union should be treated like a cholera patient or a drunken musician, but only to show that *the rights of the individual stop where social injury begins.*

Of course there should be no violence. Violence is advocated only by anarchists

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and military generals, and neither of these are to be found in the membership of labor organizations.

But there should not be either any public commendation of the "scabs" who place themselves directly in the path of social progress, and who, if successful, make liberty impossible for their fellow-workers.

There is a vast difference between the "scab" and the mere non unionist. Non-unionists are those workers who drudge along like "dumb, driven cattle," taking no part in the great industrial struggles that are being waged around them; but "scabs" are those who take an active part in the fight against the workers of their own trade.

The "scab" in nearly every case is like the horse in a burning stable, who not only refuses to come out, but kicks and bites the brave fireman who goes to his rescue.

The union is battling to benefit everyone in the trade, "scabs" included. The increase in wages obtained by the coal miners will be paid to the 17,000 "scabs" who tried to break up the strike, as well as to the 150,000 strikers who went through poverty and hardship for five months to obtain it.

The activity of the "scab" is suicidal. He injures himself as well as his mates. All the millions of the corporation are not as deadly to the union as his obstinate traitorship. If this fact is kept in mind, the hatred of the trade unionist for the "scab" can be seen to have some justification.

What are trade unions organized for, if not to obtain more personal liberty for their members? Can any one seriously imagine that a body of men will band together and pay dues for years for the sake of getting less personal liberty than they have?

What does liberty mean? Is a man free who has nothing to say about his wages and his hours of labor? Is a man free who takes the harness and the whip as obediently as a cart-horse? Is a man free whose only aim in life is to do what he is told and take what he is offered? If this is freedom, then the Trusts must have a peculiar dictionary of their own.

No man is free who has not something to say about the conditions under which he works.

The free man today is he who has some money in the bank, who is out of debt, who works a fair length of time for a fair amount of money, and who can, personally or through his union, remedy any injustice from which he may be suffering.

If the wage-workers do not protect their own interests, who will? Will the politician? Will the college professor? Will the Supreme Court?

As for the Trust-makers, they are racing to see who shall be the first billionaire, and they have no time to think of the insignificant \$2-a-day atoms who wriggle about in their great mines and factories.

If workingmen had no unions, there is no limit to the wrongs they would suffer at

the hands of despotic capitalists. The misery of the victim would be as limitless as the greed of the oppressor. The competition in luxury now being waged by millionaires and their wives would cause one reduction to follow another in quick succession.

Whenever a new place was built, or a million dollars given to a college or a daughter married to a Duke, another ten-per-cent. cut-down would be ordered, or another hour added to the length of the day's work.

The trade union civilizes the capitalist. It prevents him from making a Persian Shah of himself. It draws a line between fair play and oppression and says, "Thus far, and no farther shall you go."

It says to him, "This is America and not Russia; and you must do business the American way." It transforms the wage-earners from human machines into human beings.

Fifty years ago, when ten workers worked side by side with their employer, in a little wooden factory, each separate workman counted for something. He called his employer by name and was free to give advice about the business. He was much more like a partner than a hired hand.

But in the gigantic plants that now exist one worker counts for as little as a leaf on a tree. The bigger the plant, the smaller the workman, is a truth that most American wage-earners have found out by experience.

This shrinkage of the workman can only be overcome in two ways—by organization or by some catastrophe which greatly reduces the number of workingmen in the country. The latter happens occasionally, as after the Black Plague in Europe and during the Civil War in America, but it can hardly be recommended as a plan of reform.

Organization is, therefore, the only expedient by which the worker can retain any individual rights whatever. If he has no right to get a minimum price upon his labor, then the grocer has no right to set a price upon his groceries and the physician has no right to fix his own fee. When any body of people are prevented from combining for mutual profit, business stops and slavery begins.

Statistics compiled by the United States Government, shows that organized crafts increase wages and unorganized men in the same calling receive considerably lower.

The pure food bill introduced in the various State Legislatures are heartily supported by the labor movement.

McClures Magazine is unfair to organized labor and is fighting the printers eight-hour request.

A Song of Books.

By SIR JOHN LUBBOCK.

Of all the privileges we enjoy in this nineteenth century there is none, perhaps, for which we ought to be more thankful than for the easier access to books.

The debt we owe to books was well expressed by Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, author of *Philobiblon*, written as long ago as 1344, published in 1473, and the earliest English treatise on the delights of literature:—"These," he says, "are the masters who instruct us without rods and ferules, without hard words and anger, without clothes or money. If you approach them, they are not asleep; if investigating you interrogate them, they conceal nothing; if you mistake them, they never grumble; if you are ignorant, they cannot laugh at you. The library, therefore, of wisdom is more precious than all riches, and nothing that can be wished for is worthy to be compared with it. Whosoever therefore acknowledges himself to be a zealous follower of truth, of happiness, of wisdom, of science, or even of the faith, must of necessity make himself a lover of books." But if the debt were great then, how much more now.

This feeling that books are real friends is constantly present to all who love reading. "I have friends," said Petrarch, "whose society is extremely agreeable to me; they are of all ages, and of every country. They have distinguished themselves both in the cabinet and in the field, and obtained high honors for their knowledge of the sciences. It is easy to gain access to them, for they are always at my service, and I admit them to my company, and dismiss them from it, whenever I please. They are never troublesome, but immediately answer every question I ask them. Some relate to me the events of past ages, while others reveal to me the secrets of Nature. Some teach me how to live, and others how to die. Some, by their vivacity, drive away my cares and exhilarate my spirits; while others give fortitude to my mind, and teach me the important lesson how to restrain my desires, and to depend wholly on myself. They open to me, in short, the various avenues of all the arts and sciences, and upon their information I may safely rely in all emergencies. In return for all their services, they only ask me to accommodate them with a convenient chamber in some corner of my humble habitation, where they may repose in peace; for these friends are more delighted by the tranquillity of retirement than with the tumults of society."

"He that loveth a book," says Isaac Barrow, "will never want a faithful friend, a wholesome counsellor, a cheerful companion, an effectual comforter. By study, by reading, by thinking, one may innocently divert and pleasantly entertain himself, as

in all weathers, so in all fortunes."

Southey took a rather more melancholy view:

"My days among the dead are pass'd,
Around me I behold,
Where'er these casual eyes are cast,
The mighty minds of old;
My never-failing friends are they,
With whom I converse day by day."

Imagine, in the words of Aikin, "that we had it in our power to call up the shapes of the greatest and wisest men that ever existed, and oblige them to converse with us on the most interesting topics—what an inestimable privilege should we think it!—how superior to all common enjoyments! But in a well-furnished library we, in fact, possess this power. We can question Xenophon and Cæsar on their campaigns, make Demosthenes and Cicero plead before us, join in the audiences of Socrates and Plato, and receive demonstrations from Euclid and Newton. In books we have the choicest thoughts of the ablest men in their best dress."

"Books," says Jeremy Collier, "are a guide in youth and an entertainment for age. They support us under solitude, and keep us from being a burden to ourselves. They help us to forget the crossness of men and things; compose our cares and our passions; and lay our disappointments asleep. When we are weary of the living, we may repair to the dead, who have nothing of peevishness, pride, or design in their conversation."

Sir John Herschel tells an amusing anecdote illustrating the pleasure derived from a book, not assuredly of the first order. In a certain village the blacksmith had got hold of Richardson's novel, *Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded*, and used to sit on his anvil in the long summer evenings and read it aloud to a large and attentive audience. It is by no means a short book, but they fairly listened to it all. At length, when the happy turn of fortune arrived, which brings the hero and heroine together, and sets them living long and happily together according to the most approved rules, the congregation were so delighted as to raise a great shout, and procuring the church keys, actually set the parish bells a-ringing.

"The lover of reading," says Leigh Hunt, "will derive agreeable terror from *Sir Bertram* and the *Haunted Chamber*; will assent with delighted reason to every sentence in *Mrs. Barbauld's Essay*; will feel himself wandering into solitudes with *Gray*; shake honest hands with *Sir Roger de Coverly*; be ready to embrace *Parson Adams*, and to chuck *Pounce* out of the window instead of the hat; will travel with *Marco Polo* and *Mungo Park*; stay at home with

Thomson; retire with *Cowlew*; be industrious with *Hutton*; sympathizing with *Gay* and *Mrs. Inchbald*; laughing with (and at) *Buncle*; melancholy, and forlorn, and self-restored with the shipwrecked mariner of *De Foe*."

Carlyle has wisely said that a collection of books is a real university.

The importance of books has been appreciated in many quarters where we might least expect it. Among the hardy Norsemen runes were supposed to be endowed with miraculous power. There is an Arabic proverb, that "a wise man's day is worth a fool's life," and another—though it reflects perhaps rather the spirit of the Califs than of the Sultans,—that "the ink of science is more precious than the blood of the martyrs."

Confucius is said to have described himself as a man who "in his eager pursuit of knowledge forgot his food, who in the joy of its attainment forgot his sorrows, and did not even perceive that old age was coming on."

Yet, if this could be said by the Chinese and the Arabs, what language can be strong enough to express the gratitude we ought to feel for the advantages we enjoy! We do not appreciate, I think, our good fortune in belonging to the nineteenth century. Sometimes, indeed, one may even be inclined to wish that one had not lived quite so soon, and to long for a glimpse of the books, even the school-books, of one hundred years hence. A hundred years ago not only were books extremely expensive and cumbersome, but many of the most delightful were still uncreated—such as the works of Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, Bulwer, Lytton, and Trollope, not to mention living authors. How much more interesting science has become especially, if I were to mention only one name, through the genius of Darwin! Renan has characterized this as a most amusing century; I should rather have described it as most interesting: presenting us as it does with an endless vista of absorbing problems; with infinite opportunities; with more interest and less danger than surrounded our less fortunate ancestors.

Cicero described a room without books, as a body without a soul. But it is by no means necessary to be a philosopher to love reading.

Reading, indeed, is by no means necessarily study. Far from it. "I put," says Mr. Frederick Harrison, in his excellent article on the "Choice of Books," "I put the poetic and emotional side of literature as the most needed for daily use."

In the prologue to the *Legende of Goode Women*, Chaucer says:

"And as for me, though that I konne but lyte,
On bokes for to rede I me delyte,
And to him give I feyth and ful credence,
And in myn herte have him in reverence,
So hertely, that ther is game noon,

That fro my bokes maketh me goon,
But yt be seldome on the holy day,
Save, certynly, when that the monthe of May

Is comen, and that I here the foules synge,
And that the floures gynnen for to sprynge,
Farwel my boke and my devocion."

But I doubt whether, if he had enjoyed our advantages, he could have been so certain of tearing himself away, even in the month of May.

Macaulay, who had all that wealth and fame, rank and talents could give, yet, we are told, derived his greatest happiness from books. Sir G. Trevelyan, in his charming biography, says that—"of the feelings which Macaulay entertained towards the great minds of bygone ages it is not for any one except himself to speak. He has told us how his debt to them was incalculable; how they guided him to truth; how they filled his mind with noble and graceful images; how they stood by him in all vicissitudes—comforters in sorrow, nurses in sickness, companions in solitude, the old friends who are never seen with new faces; who are the same in wealth and poverty, in glory and obscurity. Great as were the honors and possessions which Macaulay acquired by his pen, all who knew him were well aware that the titles and rewards which he gained by his own works were as nothing in the balance compared with the pleasure he derived from the works of others."

There was no society in London so agreeable that Macaulay would have preferred it at breakfast or at dinner "to the company of Sterne or Fielding, Horace Walpole or Boswell." The love of reading which Gibbon declared he would not exchange for all the treasures of India was, in fact, with Macaulay "a main element of happiness in one of the happiest lives that it has ever fallen to the lot of the biographer to record."

"History," says Fuller, "maketh a young man to be old without either wrinkles or gray hair, privileging him with the experience of age without either the infirmities or the inconveniences thereof."

So delightful indeed are our books that we must be careful not to forget other duties for them; in cultivating the mind we must not neglect the body.

To the lover of literature or science, exercise often presents itself as an irksome duty, and many a one has felt like "the fair pupil of Ascham (Lady Jane Grey), who, while the horns were sounding and dogs in full cry, sat in the lonely oriel, with eyes riveted to that immortal page which tells how meekly and bravely (Socrates) the first martyr of intellectual liberty took the cup from his weeping jailor."

Still, as the late Lord Derby justly observed, those who do not find time for exercise will have to find time for illness.

Books, again, are now so cheap as to be within the reach of almost every one. This

was not always so. It is quite a recent blessing. Mr. Ireland, to whose charming little *Book Lover's Enchiridion*, in common with every lover of reading, I am greatly indebted, tells us that when a boy he was so delighted with White's *Natural History of Selborne*, that in order to possess a copy of his own he actually copied out the whole work.

Mary Lamb gives a pathetic description of a studious boy lingering at a bookstall:

"I saw a boy with eager eye
Open a book upon a stall,
And read, as he'd devour it all;
Which, when the stall man did espy
Soon to the boy I heard him call,
'You, sir, you never buy a book,
Therefore in one you shall not look.'
The boy passed slowly on, and with a sigh
He wished he never had been taught to
read,
Then of the old churl's books he should
have had no need."

Such snatches of literature have indeed a special and peculiar charm. This is, I believe, partly due to the very fact of their being brief. Many readers miss much of the pleasure of reading by forcing themselves to dwell too long continuously on one subject. In a long railway journey, for instance, many persons take only a single book. The consequence is that, unless it is a story, after a brief half an hour they are quite tired of it. Whereas, if they had two, or still better three books, on different subjects, and one of them being of an amusing character, they would probably find that, by changing as soon as they felt at all weary, they would come back again and again to each with renewed zest, and hour after hour would pass pleasantly away. Every one, of course, must judge for himself, but such at least is my experience.

I quite agree, therefore, with Lord Iddesleigh as to the charm of desultory reading, but the wider the field the more important that we should benefit by the very best books in each class. Not that we need confine ourselves to them, but that we should commence with them, and they will certainly lead us on to others. There are of course some books which we must read, mark, learn and inwardly digest. But these are exceptions. As regards by far the larger number, it is probably better to read them quickly, dwelling only on the best and most important passages. In this way, no doubt, we shall lose much, but we gain more by ranging over a wider field. We may, in fact, I think, apply to reading Lord Brougham's wise dictum as regards education, and say that it is well to read everything of something, and something of everything. In this way only we can ascertain the bent of our own tastes, for it is a general, though not of course an invariable, rule, that we profit little by books which we do not enjoy.

Every one, however, may suit himself. The variety is endless.

Not only does a library contain "infinite riches in a little room," but we may sit at home and yet be in all quarters of the earth. We may travel round the world with Captain Cook or Darwin, with Kingsley or Ruskin, who will show us much more perhaps than ever we should see for ourselves. The world itself has no limits for us; Humboldt and Herschel will carry us far away to the mysterious nebulae, beyond the sun and even the stars: time has no more bounds than space; history stretches out behind us, and geology will carry us back for millions of years before the creation of man, even to the origin of the material Universe itself. Nor are we limited to one plane of thought. Aristotle and Plato will transport us into a sphere none the less delightful because we cannot appreciate it without some training.

Comfort and consolation, refreshment and happiness, may indeed be found in his library by any one "who shall bring the golden key that unlocks its silent door." A library is true fairyland, a very palace of delight, a haven of repose from the storms and troubles of the world. Rich and poor can enjoy it equally, for here, at least, wealth gives no advantage. We may make a library, if we do but rightly use it, a true paradise on earth, a garden of Eden without its one drawback; for all is open to us, including, and especially, the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge, for which we are told that our first mother sacrificed all the Pleasures of Paradise. Here we may read the most important histories, the most exciting volumes of travels and adventures, the most interesting stories, the most beautiful poems; we may meet the most eminent statesmen, poets, and philosophers, benefit by the ideas of the greatest thinkers, and enjoy the grandest creations of human genius.

Resolutions for the Consideration of Unions.

Resolutions unanimously adopted by the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and the Allied Printing Trades Council of Greater New York:

GREETING.

Whereas, There has appeared recently in certain New York newspapers an advertisement signed by C. W. Post, president of the so-called Citizens' Alliance, in which Union labor is represented by a brutal appearing ruffian bearing a bludgeon in his hands, and by another ruffian engaged in shooting at the back of defenceless citizens; and

Whereas, It has been the universal practice, during labor disputes, for the ene-

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mies of organized labor to assert that all disturbances are caused by Union men, yet it is within our knowledge that it has been the practice of employers of scab labor to hire dissolute and ruffianly members of such gangs as the Monk Eastman and Paul Kelly to create such disturbances, so we may be blamed therefor, and

Whereas, The object of the Post advertisement is clearly to arouse against Union labor a feeling of hostility on the part of the uninformed, and to persuade such people to add to the strength of the so-called Citizens' Alliance to serve the selfish ends of Mr. Post, and

Whereas, In our opinion the time is ripe for us to assume the aggressive, we feel we owe it to our membership and our Union associates to resent and punish the infamous slanders of C. W. Post and those who, for the sake of a few dollars, will assist in the spreading of his libels; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the duty of every Union man to strike at the source of Mr. Post's revenue by not patronizing any grocery store which sells Postum or Grape Nuts, after official objections have been made against these articles by organized labor.

We further recommend that all Union men, through the proper officials of their organizations; should request all newspapers not to publish advertisements of such character, and if necessary to boycott any and all newspapers who dare to cast such reflections upon them.

Mr. Charles E. Post, who sells Postum Cereal, a substitute for coffee, and Grape Nuts, which are supposed to be a substitute for real food, has constituted himself the special emissary of Divine Providence to lead a movement for crushing out trade unions. In pursuit of his purpose, he is employing such cartoons as the one mentioned, and which he pays the newspapers to publish.

Brother Unionists, it is not possible for us to prevent him from lying about us, it's not possible for us to prevent the monopolistic press from circulating lies about us whether they are specially paid for them or not, but it is possible, and we deem it our duty, as it is undoubtedly our right, to resent such infamous aspersions on our class.

In almost every labor dispute that has taken place within recent years, employers desirous of using scab labor have hired thugs and bullies and ruffians to attack the Union men, and to create disturbances which would call for repressive action on the part of the State and Federal authorities.

We do not make these charges lightly.

In the famous railroad strike of 1894 the general manager of a railroad on the Pacific coast stated openly in the public press, and his statement was never corrected or contradicted, that he had no hope of winning the strike unless he could get up a riot and have the Federal troops called out to man his trains.

Later on, in the city of San Francisco, when the teamsters were out on strike, over forty ex-convicts, known to the police as ex-convicts, were given pistols and bludgeons and police stars, and ordered to war on peaceful Union men. In the settlement of the strike Governor Gage, an independent and honorable man, stated from his own observation he knew that the strikers had been peaceful and orderly.

In a recent strike in New York, the members of the Monk Eastman gang and the Cherry Hill gang were hired by employers of scab labor to assail Union men, and they did most brutally beat a number of them.

Similar outrageous actions characterized the employers in the recent strike in Chicago.

Mr. C. W. Post runs a non-Union food-making establishment at Battle Creek, Mich. That is his right, and he cannot cite a single instance where any of his people have been interfered with.

Mr. Post gets up at public meetings and denounces labor unions. He cannot point to a single scar on his body as evidence that he was ever attacked for his remarks. If the bludgeon and the pistol were the weapons of labor unions, it would not be possible for Mr. Post to walk the streets without a guard; but he has never been attacked. He has never even been denounced for the lies he has told in public.

We cannot prevent these slanders on labor unions, but we can at least refrain from patronizing the men guilty of them. The working people of the United States purchase 90 per cent. of all the commodities sold therein. If the Union working people of the United States boycotted newspapers which published such advertisements, and refused to patronize grocery stores where Postum Cereal and Grape Nuts were sold, Mr. Post would no longer be able to flaunt his luxurious living in the face of the people, and would no longer have money to spend for newspaper space to vilify Union Labor.

Brother Unionists, we most urgently appeal to you to carry out the suggestions of the resolution herewith appended, and to ask all of your associates to do the same thing.

There are about 162 labor journals published in the United States today, having a total circulation of over three million.

Every international union reports an increase of membership for January and February, 1906.

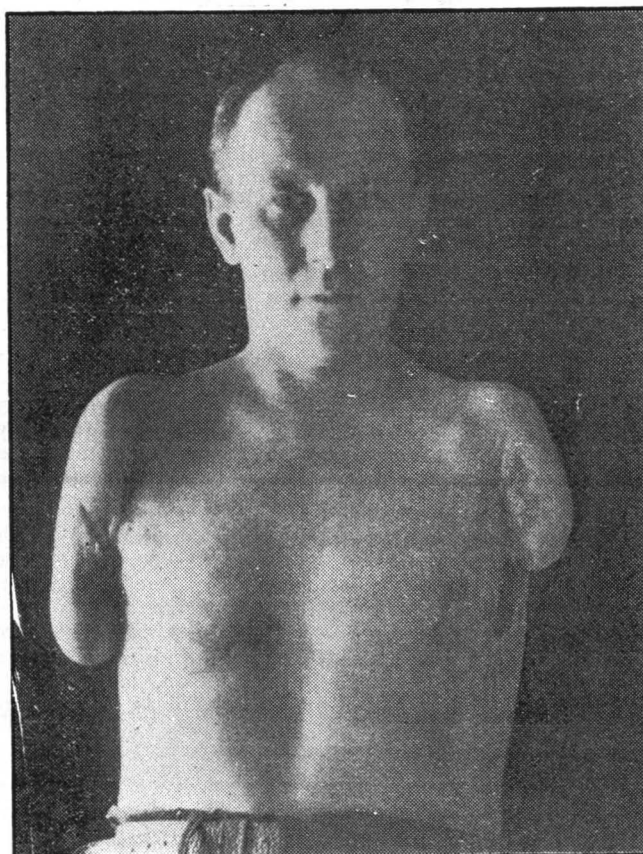
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Most Unique Raffle Ever Held in America.

It Will be for the Benefit of Albert Miner, the Electrical Worker
of Albany, Who Lost Both Arms as the Result of an Accident

The members of Local Union, No. 137, Electrical Workers, are about to inaugurate what will probably be the greatest and most unique raffle ever held. It will extend all over the United States, to the Philippines, Hawaii and Canada, and the tickets will be sold through all the local unions affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The prize to

affliction, and now they propose to extend the interest further and enlist the support of the 463 unions scattered all over the country. Tickets are being printed containing a picture of Mr. Miner and showing his armless condition and the statement of the objects of the raffle. These will be distributed to the various unions and sold for 25 cents each. It is expected that the



ALBERT MINER.

be raffled will be a magnificent gold watch and chain and the beneficiary will be Mr. Albert Miner of Plain street, a member of Albany Union, who lost both his arms through being terribly burned on a pole at Maiden Lane and North Pearl street on July 27, 1905, and who is now helpless and unable to care for himself and family.

WILL REALIZE GOOD SUM.

Ever since the accident Mr. Miner's fellow members in the union have done all within their power to assist him in his

very uniqueness of this method of raising funds for the afflicted man will excite a very general interest in his case. The Albany union has a membership of about 150 men and this is about the average number of members in other unions in cities of this size. In some of the large cities the membership is much larger. Therefore the promoters of the enterprise are confident that not less than 1,200 tickets will be sold and that thus about \$3,000 will be raised. When the tickets are all sold, the drawing will take place and an electrical worker in

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Manila will stand as much chance of winning the watch as a member in Albany.

A TRAGIC CASE.

The tragic case of Albert Miner is still fresh in the minds of Albanians. While engaged on a pole at Maiden Lane and North Pearl street last July sank on two wires which came under his arms, and as a result of alleged defective insulations, a circuit was established and the wires burned

to the bone. When he was taken to the hospital it was believed that he had but a few hours to live, but through his immense vitality he was able to withstand the operation for the removal of his arms and was eventually able to leave the hospital. All that now remains of his arms are two lobes of flesh which have grown to his sides. The wounds have not entirely healed and he is still confined to his house. Mr. Miner has instituted a suit for \$50,000 damages against the electric light company.

THE PROPOSITION.

By NORMAN J. FLYNN.

Say, mate,

Were you ever up against it?
Up against it good and hard;
Up against a proposition
Where work to you is barred,
Not because there isn't any,
For there's plenty falling round,
But because you had a principle
And wouldn't see it "downed."

Say! a man's an electrician.
He has worked years at his trade;
He has studied hard the theory,
And a master of it made.
He has harnessed proud "Electron"
And has turned her fatal flow
To light the people's houses
And make the street cars go.

He's twisted in a thousand ways
To serve the will of man
This all mysterious unknown "force"
By the law of "must" and "can."
How? Now you've got the question
That's where the "rub" comes in,
To figure, so no danger
Can come to life or limb.

For this you've got to study,
Not one, but a thousand laws,
As well as rules and formulas
That might strain unpractised jaws.
Then you're to have the practise
In stringing your wires up tight,
Following the underwriters' rules,
Which insure the job as "right."

Someone whose made a struggle
To do what's good and right,
By upholding the pride, of his chosen
craft,
With all his main and might.
When will men learn the maxim,
And know it is not a lie,
That in helping to lift their brother or
trade,
They help themselves thereby?

Portland, Ore.

All this you are supposed to know,
If you claim it as your line,
And it takes both brains and money,
Self-sacrifice and time.
Here is a good investment,
Within a modern field,
With the greatest possibilities,
Yet what has been the yield?

There is more to electricity
Than to any other trade,
Yet you'll find that electricians
Are among the poorest paid.
Of course, you ask the reason.
Well, it's not far away;
It lies with the men who do the work
For very little pay.

Men who have no ambition,
Or else don't know their work,
Are content to be the under dog,
And round dark corners lurk;
Men with no sense of manhood
To stand by one another,
But look to self and cut their throats,
As well as of their brother.

Sum up the business for yourself
And see if it is right
To start and work for an under wage
With perhaps a home in sight.
Now, if you cut the standard wage
Which is low enough no doubt—
To support a wife and family,—
You're throwing some one out;

Famous People Born in the Month of March.

March.

1. Dr. Pell Surgeon.
2. Juvenal Poet.
3. Professor Bell Inventor.
4. Robert Emmett Patriot.
5. Dr. Stanhope Clergyman.
6. Phil Sheridan Soldier.
7. Stephen Hopkins Statesman.
8. Simeon Cameron Statesman.
9. Vespuccio, Am Discoverer.
10. Ferdinand King of Spain.
11. Tasso Poet.
12. Bishop Berkly, Geo. Clergyman.
13. Joseph of Roumania Emperor.
14. Thos. Benton Statesman.
15. Andrew Jackson President.
16. James Madison President.
17. Roger Taney Jurist.
18. John C. Calhoun Statesman.
19. Edward Everett Statesman.
20. C. W. Eliot Educator.
21. Robert Bruce Scotch King.
22. Rose Bonheur Painter.
23. Wm. Smith Geologist.
24. Mahomet Prophet.
25. Joachim Murat King.
26. John Bell Jurist.
27. Sam. Bradstreet Statesman.
28. Henry II, England King.
29. John Tyler President.
30. Davoid Pacha Scholar.
31. Descartez Philosopher.

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How the Church and Labor May Co-operate.

By THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

Most of the bitterness in the world is due to misunderstanding. And usually the misunderstanding is not all on one side. Getting together and "talking it out" has often resulted in a better feeling on the part of former enemies. Important, then, is the plan of the exchange of fraternal delegates between Central Labor Bodies and Ministerial Associations, which is now in operation in nearly one hundred cities.

The ministers have come to learn that the general public has a grossly erroneous idea as to the character of labor leaders and as to the nature of the business transacted by the labor union.

The delegate from the Central Labor Body has discovered that the average preacher is a warmly sympathetic leader whose mistake with regard to the labor question have been very largely due to ignorance.

The Rev. Edgar P. Hill of Portland, Oregon, after having served three months as fraternal delegate in that city, wrote me as follows:

"These three months have given me some of the richest experience of my ministry. It has been at no little sacrifice that I have been able to attend every meeting for three months, but I wanted the men to know that I appreciated the honor and valued the privilege of being with them. I have not preached to them. I have not tried to get them to come to my church. I have not posed in print as a 'friend of the laboring men.' I have simply gone to the Council as a delegate to help in any possible way.

"I have found the labor leaders here intelligent, fair-minded and dead in earnest. The ministerial delegate who will go to them with a modest genuine desire to help,

will get from them more than he can give."

The editor of the Portland Labor Press has this to say with regard to his estimate of the preacher:

"He has not missed a meeting since he accepted the office, and has won the confidence and esteem of all the members of the Council. He is frequently called upon for advice, and gives it as a delegate of the Council. Not once has he interjected the customs of his profession into his deliberations as a delegate. The Council has been greatly benefitted by the acquisition of Dr. Hill, and there is no doubt that the Doctor has had revealed a different conception of the primary principles and objects of organized labor. Of course, the Doctor appreciates the practical and material side of the movement, with an aim for the ideal, as we all should do, but what has made him particularly agreeable to the delegates is his manifest interest in the work, the conscientious application of his energy towards uplifting the cause, and his democratic habit. Our experience in Portland with the ministry, through Dr. Hill as their delegate, has been wholly satisfactory and profitable."

This is but one of many instances which might be cited, showing the value of this plan.

The labor union and the ministers' association have too much in common in the matter of improving the conditions of the toilers to remain estranged. Working together, they may bring about many municipal reforms. Indeed, united, there are few things in this direction which they may not accomplish in the cause of good citizenship, independent of partisan politics. Especially in those matters which involve moral issues—such as the saloon, gambling, the social evil, Sunday work, child labor, sanitary conditions in tenement houses and factories, and everything else that influences the moral life of the community—may these organizations co-operate.

We Don't Patronize.

When application is made by an international union to the American Federation of Labor to place any business firm upon the "We Don't Patronize" list the international is required to make a full statement of its grievance against such company, and also what efforts have been made to adjust the same. The American Federation of Labor then uses every endeavor to secure an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy, either through correspondence or by having a duly authorized representative of the American Federation of Labor interview such firm for that purpose.

After having exhausted in this way every effort to amicably adjust the matter, and without success, the application, together with a full history of the entire matter, is submitted to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for such action as it may deem advisable. If approved, the firm's name appears on the "We Don't Patronize" list in the next issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

An international union is not allowed to have

published the names of more than three firms at any one time.

Similar course is followed when application is made by a local union directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Directly affiliated local unions are allowed the publication of but one firm at any one time.

When application is made by a central labor union on behalf of any one of its affiliated local unions, the application is taken up with the international union of such local for its approval, or otherwise, before any action is taken by the American Federation of Labor. If the application be approved by the international union similar course is followed as above. Central bodies are allowed to have published the name of but one concern at any one time.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—Labor papers please note changes from month to month and copy:

MAR 1906

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

BREAD.—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.; National Biscuit Company, Chicago, Ill.
CIGARS.—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore.
FLOUR.—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.
GROCERIES.—James Butler, New York City.
MEATS.—Kingan Packing Company, of Indianapolis, Ind.
PIPES.—Wm. Demuth & Co., New York.
TOBACCO.—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

CLOTHING.

BUTTONS.—Davenport Pearl Button Company, Davenport, Iowa; Krementz & Co., Newark, N. J.
CLOTHING.—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.; Blauner Bros., New York.
CORSETS.—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.
GLOVES.—J. H. Cownie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.
HATS.—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS.—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.
TEXTILE.—Merrimac Manufacturing Company (printed goods), Lowell, Mass.
UNDERWEAR.—Oneita Knitting Mills, Utica, N. Y.
WOOLENS.—Hartford Carpet Co., Thompsonville, Conn.; J. Capps & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.
SHOES.—Harney Bros., Lynn, Mass.; J. E. Tilt Shoe Co., Chicago, Ill.
SUSPENDERS.—Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn.

PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKBINDERS.—Geo. M. Hill Co., Chicago, Ill.; Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NEWSPAPERS.—Philadelphia Democrat, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hudson, Kimberley & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.
POTTERY, GLASS, STONE, AND CEMENT.
POTTERY AND BRICK.—J. B. Owens Pottery Co., of Zanesville, Ohio; Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Stine Pottery Co., White Cottage, Ohio; Harbison-Walker Refractory Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

MACHINERY AND BUILDING.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON BUILDERS.—S. R. Bailey & Co., Amesbury, Mass.; Hassett & Hodge, Amesbury, Mass.; Carr, Prescott & Co., Amesbury, Mass.
GENERAL HARDWARE.—Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Iver Johnson Arms Company, Fitchburg, Mass.; Kelsey Furnace Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Atlas Tack Company, Fairhaven, Mass.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; American Hardware Co. (Russell & Erwin Co. and P. & F. Corbin Co.), New Britain, Conn.; Merritt & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
IRON AND STEEL.—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company, of Carpentersville, Ill.; Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Casey &

Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Sattley Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Ohio; Page Needle Company, Franklin, N. H.; American Circular Loom Co., New Orange, N. J.; Payne Engine Company, Elmira, N. Y.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Art Metal Construction Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; National Elevator and Machine Company, Honesdale, Pa.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Peckham Manufacturing Company, Kingston, N. Y.
IRON, ARCHITECTURAL.—Geo. L. Meskir, Evansville, Ind.
STOVES.—Germer Stove Company, Erie, Pa.; "Radiant Home" Stoves, Ranges, and Hot Air Blast, Erie, Pa.; Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WOOD AND FURNITURE.

BAGS.—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Bros., St. Louis, Mo.
BASKETS.—Williams Manufacturing Company, Northampton, Mass.
BROOMS AND DUSTERS.—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.
CARRIAGES.—Crane, Breed & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
COOPERAGE.—Northwestern Cooperage and Lumber Company (otherwise known as the Buckeye Stave Company), of Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin; Elgin Butter Tub Company, Elgin, Ill.; Williams Cooperage Company and Palmer Manufacturing Company, of Poplar Bluff, Mo.
CHINA.—Wick China Company, Kittanning, Pa.
FURNITURE.—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Brumby Chair Company, Marietta, Ga.; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; N. Drucker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Johns Table Company, St. Johns, Mich.; Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturing Association, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.
GOLD LEAF.—W. H. Kemp Company, New York, N. Y.; Andrew Reeves, Chicago, Ill.; George Reeves, Cape May, N. J.; Hastings Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Ayers, Philadelphia, Pa.
LUMBER.—Trinity County Lumber Company, Groveton, Texas; Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; Himmelberger Harrison Lumber Company, Morehouse, Mo.; Union Lumber Company, Fort Bragg, Cal.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.
LEATHER.—Kullman, Salz & Co., Benicia, Cal.; A. B. Patrick & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.
PAPER BOXES.—E. N. Rowell & Co., Batavia, N. Y.; J. N. Roberts & Co., Metropolis, Ill.
PAPER.—Remington-Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y. (Raymond Paper Co., Raymondsville, N. Y.; J. L. Frost Paper Co., Norwood, N. Y.); Potter Wall Paper Co., Hoboken, N. J.
TYPEWRITERS.—Underwood Typewriter Company, Hartford, Conn.
WATCHES.—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Crescent Courvoisier Wilcox Company; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor.
MISCELLANEOUS.
BURLAP.—H. B. Wiggins' Son's Company, Bloomfield, N. J.
BILL PASTERS.—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
RAILWAYS.—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.
TELEGRAPHY.—Western Union Telegraph Company, and its Messenger Service.
D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.
Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.
C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.
Lehmaier-Swartz & Co., New York City.

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MAR 1906

Jerome and the Judges.

By ERNEST CROSBY.

Mr. Jerome has no confidence in New York judges. They beg for nominations, hat in hand, from low and vulgar bosses. They contribute large sums to the party purse as a consideration for a place on the ticket, and throughout their terms of office they are disposed to remember their political friends, to the great injury of their dignity and character. These are serious faults and Mr. Jerome does well to attack them. But he goes farther and suggests a remedy. Judges, he says, should be appointed, not elected, and they should hold office for life. And here it is that the distinguished district attorney shows his own limitations, and his unfailing ability to see into the heart of things.

There are dangers to the public welfare in the present condition of the American bench, but the danger from political and undignified judges, with low standards of judicial honor, great as it may be, sinks into insignificance when compared with the danger from the appointed, life-judges who are the object of Mr. Jerome's admiration. The best examples of these are our Federal judges, and it is precisely these Federal judges who give thoughtful patriots the greatest anxiety. Any student of current decisions knows that they are gradually usurping functions which would have amazed our ancestors.

The old idea of a judge, and it is the only sound one, is a magistrate before whom a case between two or more individuals is tried. But this idea is obsolete in our Federal Courts and the judge comes into

his district as a satrap to govern a province.

By issuing blanket injunctions he gives orders to a whole community, whether parties to a suit or not, and disobedience becomes a crime, for which he exacts punishment as sheriff, judge without jury, and executioner, under the guise of a proceeding for contempt.

We used to be sensitive about the separation of the legislative, executive, and judicial departments. The Federal courts have torn that ancient prejudice to shreds, and the Federal judge of today makes his own laws in his injunction orders, and then proceeds to enforce them, free from all supervision and restraint.

When labor troubles occur in such a state as West Virginia, and a United States judge comes on the scene, he straightway makes the local governor and legislature look like thirty cents, for he quietly takes over to himself all their functions, and they are lucky if they keep out of jail, until he makes his triumphal progress elsewhere.

If Mr. Jerome will study contemporaneous history he will find that orders such as these have been issued almost exclusively by judges appointed for life, and the reason is that these men are totally out of touch with true democracy, and represent, instead the plutocratic ideals. And how could it be otherwise? Appointed judges are taken from the leaders of the bar. The leaders of the bar are the best lawyers, and the best lawyers are the men who have had the best clients, and the best clients are the trusts.

List of Unions that Have Not Sent in Annual Reports.

The following Local Unions have not as yet sent in their annual reports to the General Office, forms for which were mailed to each and every Local Union. Financial Secretaries will kindly give this their immediate attention. Duplicate forms can be had on application.

1	33	63	95	130	158	192	231	268	304	344	376	411	441
3	38	64	99	131	159	196	233	269	308	345	377	414	442
4	39	65	100	132	160	197	234	270	309	346	379	415	443
5	40	70	103	133	162	198	235	272	310	347	382	419	444
.....	41	72	104	134	163	199	236	274	311	349	384	420	445
7	46	73	107	135	165	200	238	276	314	350	387	421	446
11	47	74	108	136	166	204	241	277	316	352	388	422	447
13	48	76	110	137	168	206	242	280	318	356	391	423	449
14	49	77	113	138	170	207	....	282	319	358	392	426	450
15	51	78	114	141	172	208	245	283	322	360	399	429	453
.....	52	80	116	142	173	210	247	284	326	363	400	430	457
20	53	81	117	143	175	212	248	285	328	364	401	431	459
21	54	82	119	145	176	214	252	....	331	366	402	432	....
22	56	83	122	146	177	216	253	292	332	367	403	436	465
24	57	84	123	148	178	217	258	295	334	368	404	437	466
26	58	86	124	....	183	222	259	296	335	369	406	438	470
27	60	88	125	152	187	223	263	299	....	370	408	439	471
30	61	89	128	153	189	224	264	300	339	372	410	440	473
32	62	93	129	155	190	230	266	302	342	375			

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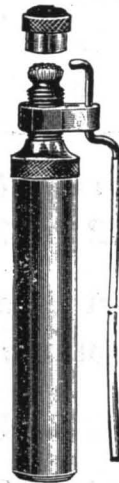
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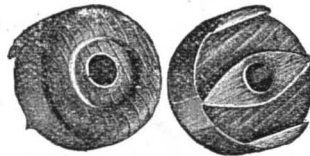
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Financial Secretary's Ledger, 400 pages	2.50
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Roll Call Book.....	.50

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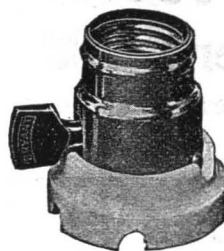
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safest investment in the world. \$10 enough
to start. Send postal for full information.

G. H. RAYMOND & CO.

332 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

What "BOSSERT" Means
On An Outlet Box



Best Box made, and indestructible.
Only drawn steel box made.
Saving of time, money and worry.
Sharp blow of hammer removes her-
metically sealed outlets.
Eliminates all risk of loss through
breakage.
Reaming and filing of outlets unneces-
sary.
These facts warrant you in sending
for our bulletin.

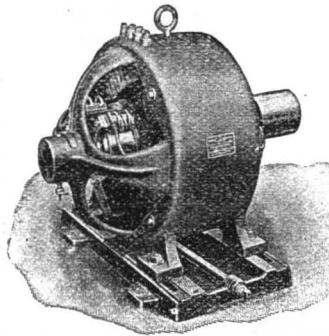


**BOSSERT ELECTRIC
CONSTRUCTION CO.**

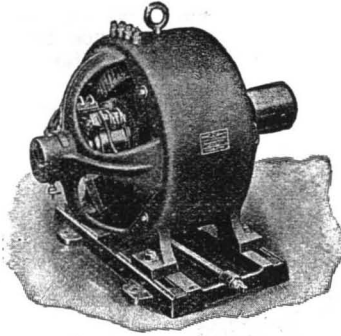
Office and Works: Utica, New York

MAR 1906

HOW ONE THING LEADS TO ANOTHER

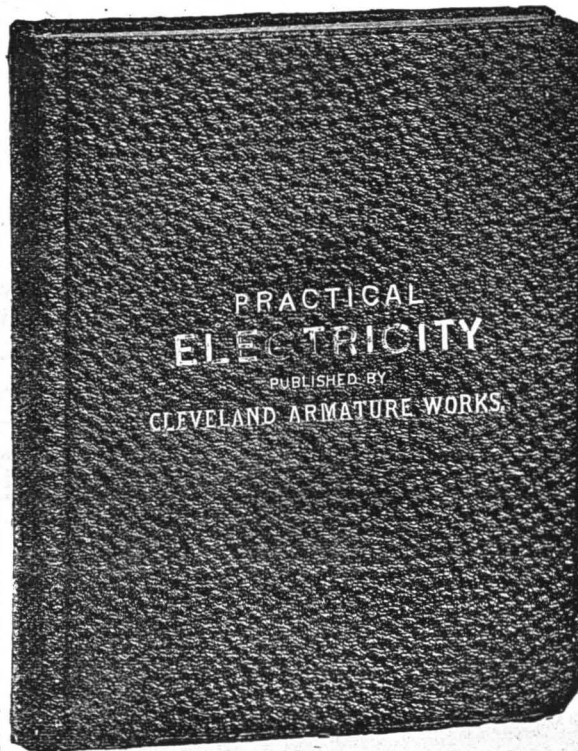


From our paper, THE ARMATURE WINDER, issued for the purpose of advertising our facilities for repairing electrical machinery, originated our book, PRACTICAL ELECTRICITY, which has proven to be the most popular book devoted to the study of electricity. 15,000 copies have found buyers, and the 4th Edition is now ready. From PRACTICAL ELECTRICITY has sprung the manufacture of Dynamos and Motors.



By buying a copy of this book and becoming familiar with the art of electricity you don't know what it may lead up to.

There are XX chapters or subjects carrying you from the fundamental principles of electricity on through the various branches to a point where the careful student comprehends the complete designing, care and operation of a dynamo or a motor. Each subject is carefully written and to the point. After a student studies a subject, he is questioned on that subject in such a manner as to bring clearly to his mind the points he needs to know regarding same. A DICTIONARY in back of book will enable him to learn the meaning of any electrical word, term or phrase used in this book as well as hundreds of others in common use. All required tables necessary in the study are in it.

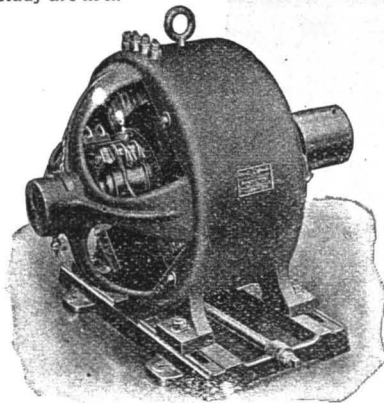


YOU CAN DO IT.

While studying electricity from our book and perfecting yourself in electrical engineering—you can be engaged in the sale of our dynamos and motors and earning a good commission.

Write for our catalogue and proposition in reference to how to sell, and commission we pay.

Our proposition is an ideal one for any man who is connected with a power plant or central station; the people to whom you furnish power will, in most cases, favor you if you but tell them you are agent for a good machine.



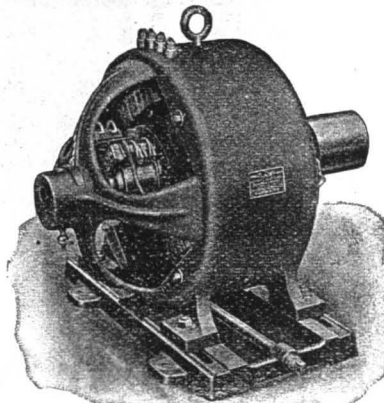
Price \$2 Per Copy.

Money returned if not satisfactory upon examination.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT

We operate the largest repair works in the United States, making a specialty of rewinding all types of armatures, new and refilled commutators and fields. We want your patronage.

Cleveland Armature Works
15 COE STREET,
Cleveland, Ohio.



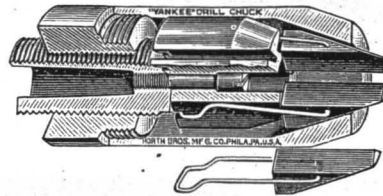
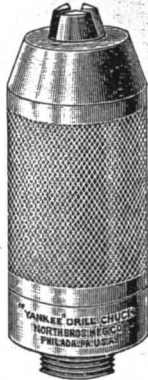
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"YANKEE" TOOLS

Are the newest, cleverest and most satisfactory in use, and the first to be offered at so reasonable a price that every up-to-date mechanic could buy tools of their quality and character. Other tools are very good tools, but "Yankee" Tools are better.

"Yankee" Tools are sold by all leading dealers in tools and hardware everywhere.

ASK YOUR DEALER TO SEE THEM.

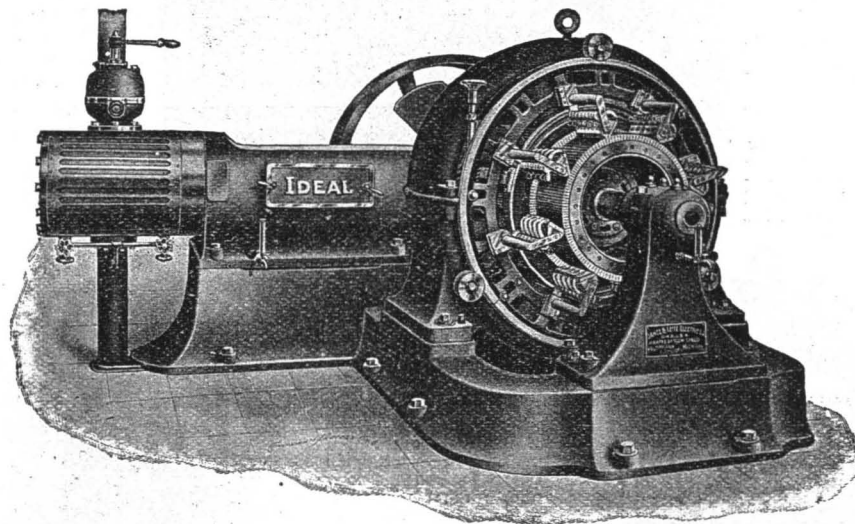


Our "Yankee" Tool Book tells all about these and some others, and is mailed free on application to

North Bros. Manufacturing Co.

Lehigh Avenue and American Street
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

Jantz & Leist Electric Co.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Multipolar Motors and Dynamos

808 and 810 Elm Street, Cincinnati, O., U. S. A.

MAR 1906



**Happy in a Suit of Finck's Detroit Special
Overalls and Jacket**

Clarence Warmington

Better known as

Hot Stuff

Clarence Warmington has been dubbed "HOT STUFF" by the railroad boys of the Southern Pacific. He has won that extra appendix to his name by his numerous fast runs. He was recently transferred from a Yuma freight run to the regular passenger trip to Santa Ann. On last Saturday he pulled out of the Arcade depot fourteen minutes late and made the run to Santa Ann, a distance of thirty-four miles, in forty-nine minutes, making several slowdowns and eleven stops. He ran in on time. Several Sundays ago he touched the high-water mark on the run to Santa Monica, making the run in twenty-one minutes. Again on this last Sunday, according to a railroader who kept "tab" on the telegraph poles, Warmington was spurting along for a short time at the rate of 78 miles per hour. He is as full of fast runs as a boy is of candy on Christmas morning.

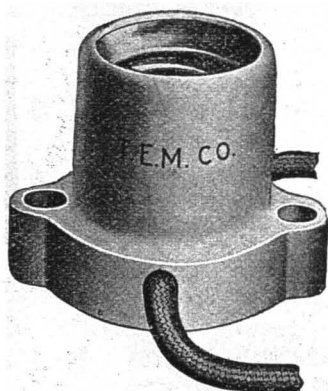
**I wear Finck's Detroit Special Overalls because
they are the best.**

*Clarence Warmington
Los Angeles Calif*

Engineers and Firemen are buying Finck's "Detroit Special" Overalls and Jacket because they are the best. Ask for them or write for booklet.

W. M. Finck & Company, Detroit

MAR 1906



Weatherproof Receptacle

This is the most satisfactory receptacle to use in conduit boxes, as there are no binding screws to corrode, short circuit or work loose.

The receptacles are connected to the mains by two stranded wires soldered to the lamp contacts inside the receptacle, similar to our standard weatherproof sockets. The screws are supplied with each receptacle.

Bossert Boxes No. 8-N are provided with two threaded holes to which the receptacles are secured by machine screws after the wires have been pulled into the conduits.

On sign and other out-door work this receptacle will outlast any other, as all openings in the porcelain are sealed, which prevents moisture from entering.

SEND FOR SAMPLE

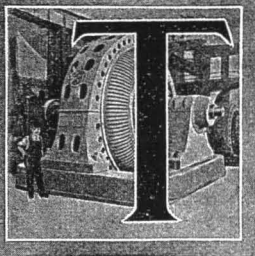
The Trumbull Electric Mfg. Co.

608 Woodford Avenue

::

::

Plainville, Conn.



THE VARIED and exacting requirements of satisfactory gloves for your calling have been so carefully studied by us that

HANSEN'S GLOVES

For ELECTRICAL WORKERS

have nothing to approach them in adaptability to your trade. They come in special designs to suit the needs of every branch of the service; with or without rivets and in glove and gauntlet style; varying from lightest weights for mere hand protection up to heaviest leathers for roughest outdoor work. The perfect fit permits most delicate adjustments. Leather always remains soft and pliable no matter how often exposed to wet and weather.

**O. C. HANSEN
MFG. CO.**
361 East Water St.
MILWAUKEE

A PAIR FREE—If your dealer cannot give you Hansen's, write us for our catalog handsomely illustrated in colors and information how to get a pair free.



"Built Like a Hand"

CAUTION

We announce for the protection of our customers that all small tools, climbers, etc., of our manufacture are stamped with our firm name thus:

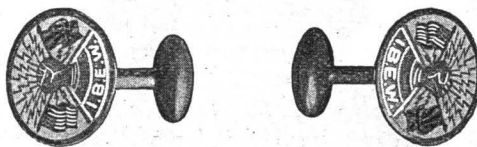
M. KLEIN & SONS

There are tools on the market stamped "Klein's Pattern," and a number of climbers have been sent to us in a defective condition which we have been asked to replace. Evidently the owners were under the impression that they were made by us.

Purchasers wanting genuine Klein goods are cautioned to see that the full name **M. KLEIN & SONS** is stamped on them. None others are genuine.

Mathias Klein & Sons

A New Departure!



WEAR THE I. B. E. W.

Cuff Buttons

SOLID GOLD, (PER PAIR), \$2.00

ROLLED GOLD, (PER PAIR), \$1.50

Send in your order now, while the supply lasts. All orders must be accompanied by the necessary amount of cash.

ADDRESS:

PETER W. COLLINS

[GRAND SECRETARY

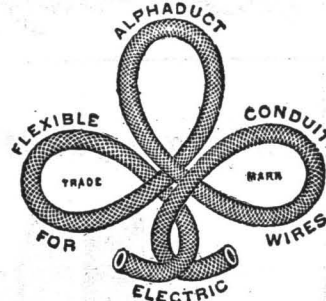
509-10-11 Corcoran Bldg. Wash., D.C.

ALPHADUCT

Is recognized all along the line as the most perfect

OFFICIALLY APPROVED

Order by name and Give It a Trial.

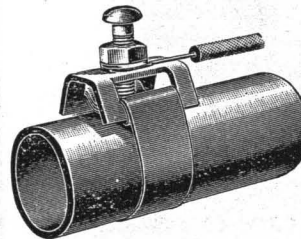


ALPHADUCT COMPANY

134-136-138 Cator Ave.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

..Telephone Specialties..



If you want a really good ground clamp—one that lasts and makes a good connection—always try this. Adopted by nearly every Bell Company in the United States.

Write for list of other specialties. (Pat'd)

NEW YORK GROUND CLAMP, for connecting telephone ground wires to pipes and cables.

Yonkers Specialty Co., Yonkers, N. Y.
Western Electric Co. Agents

The Benjamin Electric Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, has added another leader to its list of electrical devices by introducing the "Can't-Break" Lamp Guard.

A glance at the accompanying cuts will impress the reader with its simplicity, strength and durability, moreover will convince him that together with a minimum reduction, it meets the foremost requirement of a lamp guard by offering a lamp protection which is complete.

A detailed study of its structure will verify these impressions.

(1) The "Can't Break" is the embodiment of simplicity and strength. Its parts are few. It consists of two halves, each pressed up from sheet steel. There is no solder to break or wire to give way. It has comparatively few joints. There are but two hinge joints at the top and two locking joints at the bottom.

(2) The two parts with hinge joints at the top grip the bead on the socket firmly, thus secure fixedness and stability, and render all refractory and arbitrary wobble and unsteadiness impossible.

(3) This precludes grounding the lamp.

(4) An auxiliary spring wire centers the lamp, cushions it gently, and keeps it from striking the main body of the guard.

(5) The sheet steel forming the guard is pressed up edgewise radially with the lamp. It is tinned and bright. There is consequently little shadow, and the loss of light is thus reduced to a minimum.

(6) It protects the whole lamp, including the tip; no part is left exposed to breakage.

(7) It is easily removed and easily re-adjusted.

It is safe to say that the "Can't-Break" is one of the simplest, most stable, and most practical lamp guards on the market. It will stand more rough handling and furnish more protection than any other yet offered the trade. That it will rank as a leader cannot be doubted.

MAR 1906

TRADE
The J. O. Sargent Glove
MARK

Made for Wear



Wrist or Gauntlet

**No Rivets—
Out Seams—
They Fit.**

Your patronage is solicited at any one of our 2500 agencies. Satisfaction is guaranteed. If there is not a Sargent agency in your town we will sell you direct upon receipt of your size, \$1.00, and your dealer's name.

Write for a Sargent Leather Match Safe—free.

Detroit Leather Specialty Company.

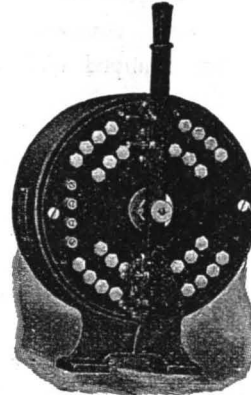
Makers *J. O. Sargent* Gloves.

Detroit, Michigan.

CONTROLLERS

TYPE U

**SMALL
COMPACT
DURABLE**



**May be
MOUNTED
OVERHEAD
UPRIGHT
or on
PEDESTAL**

Bulletin on Application

Electric Controller & Supply Co.

Main Office and Works, Cleveland, O.

136 Liberty St., New York; 515 Frick Building, Pittsburg, Pa.; 1621-29 17th St., Denver, Col.; 509-10 Woodward Building, Birmingham, Ala.; 209 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.; 47 Victoria St., London, Eng.



**Standard
Screw Glass
Insulators**

**With Patent Drip Petticoats
For Every Purpose
any Test Shows They're Best**

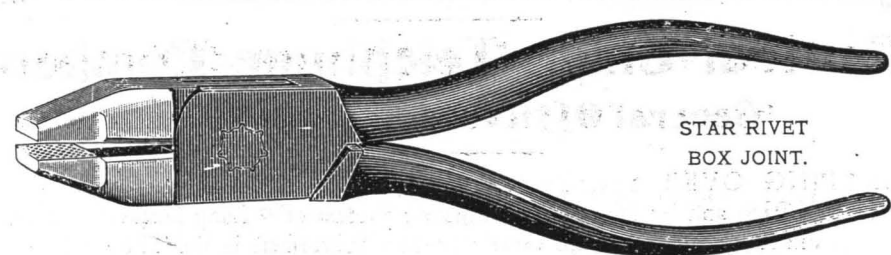
The Hemingray Glass Co.

Office: Covington, Ky.

Established 1848. Factory: Muncie, Ind.

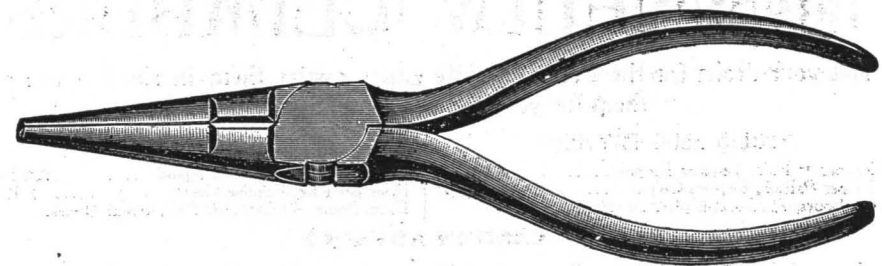
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GENUINE CRONK PLIERS

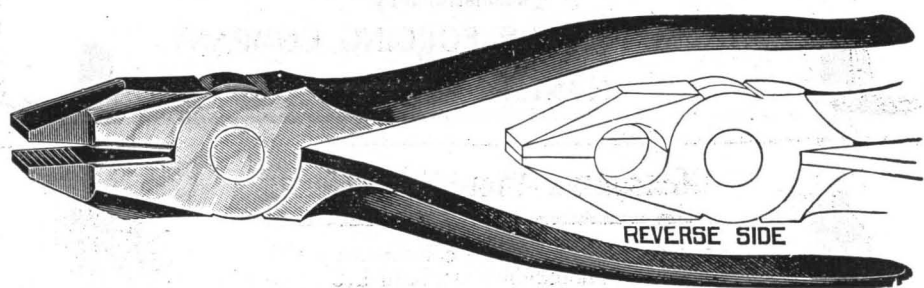


STAR RIVET
BOX JOINT.

QUALITY UNEXCELLED



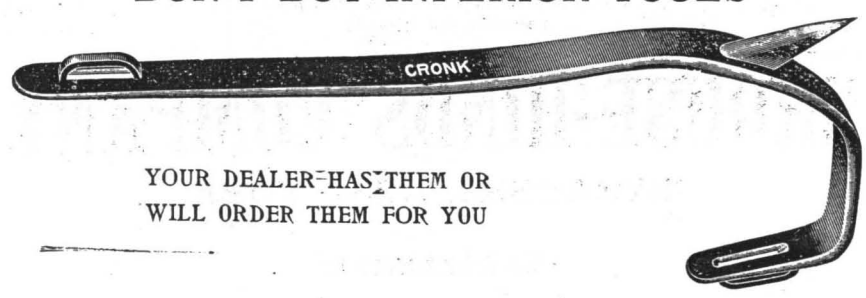
ONCE USED—ALWAYS USED



REVERSE SIDE



DON'T BUY INFERIOR TOOLS



YOUR DEALER HAS THEM OR
WILL ORDER THEM FOR YOU

THE CRONK & CARRIER MFG. CO.

ELMIRA

NEW YORK

MAR 1906

62

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER



THE SIGN THAT STANDS FOR WHAT THE PEOPLE
WANT

GOOD SERVICE

REASONABLE RATES



Central Union Telephone Company

General Offices, Indianapolis, Ind.

OPERATING OVER 175,000 TELEPHONES IN OHIO, INDIANA AND ILLINOIS, and by Means of its Efficient System of "Long Distance" Lines Connecting Directly with Over 350,000 Subscribers in the Three States

DONNELLY CLIMBERS

Ask your dealer for the Donnelly. He either carries them in stock or will get them for you. If not send to us direct.

SOLID PLUG PATTERN

Price per Pair, Express Prepaid..... \$2.00
Price per Pair, Express Collect..... 1.50
Extra Spurs, 25 Cents per Pair, Postpaid.

THREE RIVET PATTERN

Price per Pair, Express Prepaid..... \$2.00
Price per Pair, Express Collect..... 1.50
Extra Spurs, 40 Cents per Pair, including Rivets.

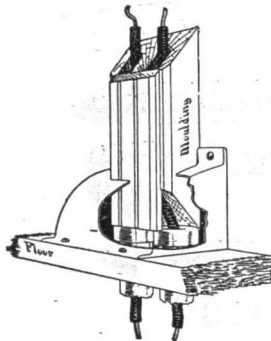
CASH IN ADVANCE

Insist on having the Donnelly, and you'll never regret it. Every Pair Guaranteed.

Manufactured by

THE BLAKESLEE FORGING COMPANY

PLANTSVILLE, CONN.



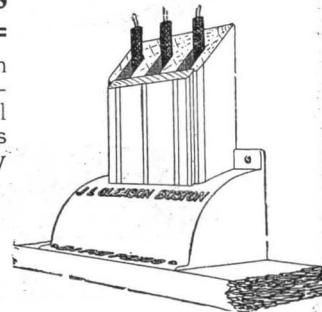
Gleason's Moulding Boxes

are designed for use in connection with electrical moulding work, and are approved by underwriters and municipal authorities. For sale by leading dealers in all principal cities. Manufactured by

JOHN L. GLEASON

290 South St. Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Send postal for illustrated and descriptive pamphlet and price list



CROUSE-HINDS COMPANY

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

Manufacturers of

Knife Switches

Switch Boards

Panel Boards

Norbitt Porcelain Specialties

Harpoon Guy Anchors

Incandescent and Arc Head Lights

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THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

63

FLEXDUCT



The Superior
Conduit for
Interior Wiring

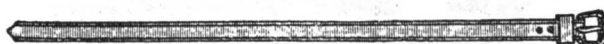
OSBURN FLEXIBLE CONDUIT CO.

GENERAL SALES OFFICES

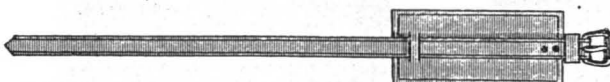
21 PARK ROW, NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

"PERFECTION" Stamped on your

Belts,



Safety Straps and



Climber Straps

Guarantees Quality.

Take No Other

Manufactured by OTTO BUNGE, 1130 St. Peter St., Indianapolis, Ind.

"Electrocraft"

appeals to every electrical worker who wishes to know how to install wiring according to Code. It is written in plain language and is within the range of common understanding. It is indispensable to you.

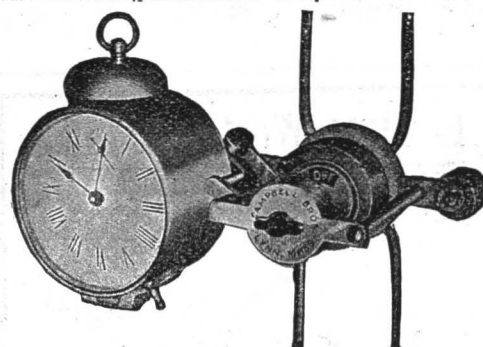
Send 10c. for sample copy.

ELECTROCRRAFT,

92 Griswold Street Detroit, Mich.

WIREMEN

When you see window lights or any other circuit that needs automatic control, recommend the **Campbell Time Switch**



"FINEST IN THE WORLD"

Write for Price List
CAMPBELL ELECTRIC CO.

LYNN, MASS.

Three Famous Brands of Rubber Boots

Many a lineman owes his life to his rubber boots. With other people rubber boots keep out the wet; with linemen they keep out the wet AND THE ELECTRICITY. But a cracked rubber boot is a dangerous thing for a lineman to wear. His rubber boots should be the best. Here are three famous brands of rubber boots

BOSTON :: CANDEE :: WOONSOCKET

The first are made by the Boston Rubber Shoe Co., Boston.

The second by L. Candee & Co., New Haven, Conn.

The third by the Woonsocket Rubber Co., Woonsocket, R. I.

All old reliable companies, whose goods have been a standard for 50 years.

Look on the bottom of your boots. If you find one of these three names **YOU'VE GOT GOOD BOOTS**

MAR 1906

Have you received the handsome 1906 Keystone Calendar? If not, it will be sent postpaid upon receipt of 5 cents in stamps or a Size Ticket from a Keystone Overall or Pant.



KEYSTONE OVERALLS AND PANTS

25 YEARS THE BEST



**Cleveland &
Whitehill Co.**

Newburgh, N. Y.

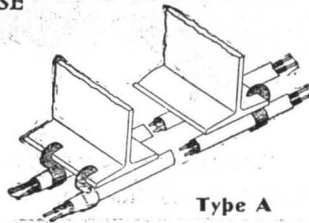


"Fac-simile of Keystone 1906 Calendar 12 x 19 inches"

Is Time Worth Saving?

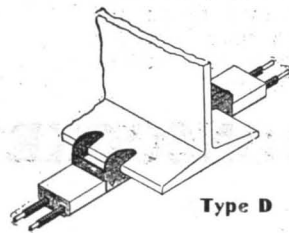
THEN USE

"S
H
A
W
M
U
T"



Type A

Rapid CONDUIT MOULDING Hangers



Type D

Write
for
Bulletin
No. 24

Chase-Shawmut Company
NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

THE

Brookfield Glass Company

218 Broadway, New York

Manufacturers

GLASS INSULATORS, BATTERY JARS

AND BOTTLES

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND TELEPHONE APPARATUS



The Holtzer-Cabot Electric Co.
Boston, (Brookline) Mass.

New York

Chicago

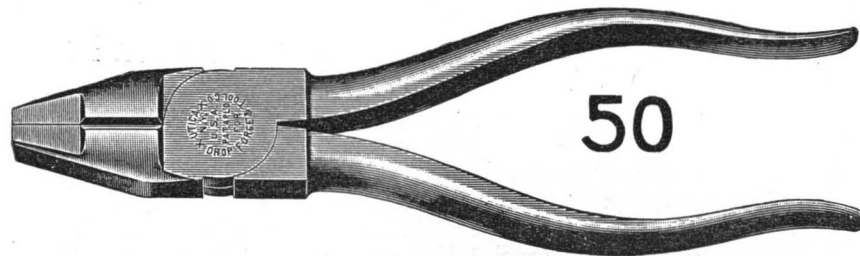
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QUALITY, DESIGN, FINISH

UTICA TOOLS
LEAD IN ALL



No. 654—Long Chain Nose Side Cutting Plier



No. 50—Side Cutting Plier

EASY CUTTING TOOLS THAT ARE STRONG AND DURABLE

Ask your dealer for Utica Tools
ONLY THE GENUINE BEAR THIS



TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE
QUALITY GUARANTEED

PLIER PALMISTY, a catalog with valuable information on Pliers. Write for it. FREE.

UTICA DROP FORGE & TOOL CO., 71 Genesee St., UTICA, N. Y.

Swedish Neverturn Linemen's Clamps or Connectors

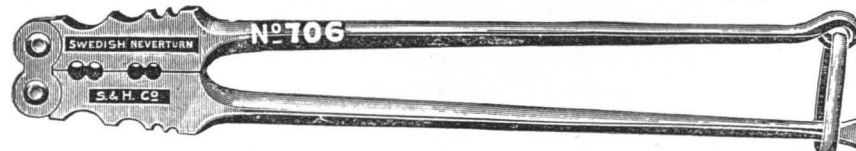
The Swedish Neverturn Tools have been used and tested for years. Have always given satisfaction to the users. The prices are within reach of all. The quality is superior to all others. Made from Electro BO-RAS-IC steel. Spring-tempered handles with round edges. The best that mechanical skill can produce. Fully warranted.



No. 709—Baby for Nos. 8 to 16 Iron Wire and 6 to 16 Copper Wire.



No. 715—For Nos. 6 to 14 Iron Wire and 2 to 14 Copper Wire, B. & S. gauge.



No. 706—Combination for Nos. 4 to 12 Iron Wire, 2 to 10 Copper Wire and 8 to 10 Sleeves.

Ask your dealer or jobber for these goods, or write for Green Book.

WE ARE THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRICAL TOOLS IN THE WORLD.

SMITH & HEMENWAY COMPANY

Mfrs. Fine Electrical Tools

296 Broadway, Dept. 709, New York

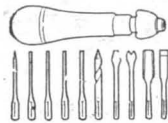
MAR 1906



TOOLS

During the Month of March
We will Sell

TOOL HANDLE



Genuine Red Cocabolo Wood Handles containing ten steel tools. Price

35c.

Postage Paid.

Handy Electrical Dictionary.

A practical hand book of reference containing definitions of every used electrical term or phrase. Indispensable to every one interested in electrical science.

PRICE 25c. Postage Paid.

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Michigan State Telephone Company

Has over 20,000 Subscribers in Detroit connected by means of Good Commercial Toll Lines, with a large and growing telephone exchange system in every City and Village

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Upper and Lower Peninsulas

Embracing in all about
92,000 Stations

We are growing constantly at the rate of

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And every day extending our toll service facilities

So bear in mind that through our System you can reach Everyone, Any Place, Any Time

Michigan State Telephone Company

CROWN WOVEN WIRE BRUSH COMPANY

SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH-GRADE WOVEN WIRE DYNAMO BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Lowell
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RUBBER WIRES

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THE CINCINNATI TOOL CO. :: :: Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

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